FESTIVE PARIS

SENDS OUT ITS DICTUM. LADIES SHOULD READ IN TOMORROW'S SUN HOW STYLES ARE BEING FASHIONED IN THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.

THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1897. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

ALL CYCLISTS

WILL BE INTERESTED TO LEARN SOMETHING OF CYCLING IN THE AZORES. TOMORROW'S SUN WILL HAVE AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE ON THIS SUBJECT.

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The severe storm which was central off the Virginia coast last night, causing severe gales and rain north to Nantucket, will probably prevail over New England today with dangerous easterly gales on the coast. Owing to its slow movement it is not likely to pass off until late tonight or Tuesday morning, but clearing weather now seems probable Tuesday forenoon and fair weather in the afternoon and night, with winds shifting to westerly and diminishing in force.

ALMANAC, MONDAY, OCT. 25.
Sun rises—6:10; sets, 4:47.
Length of day—10:37.
High tide—10:20 a. m.; 10:50 p. m.
Moon sets—4:02 p. m.

WITH THE POLICE

Market Street Greeks Used Knives.

LEIGHTON BROS. LOSE THEIR TEAM.

Other Items Gathered at Police Station.

A couple of Greeks engaged in a row on Market street Saturday night about 10 o'clock, and as Greeks are wont to do, drew knives, it is said, and proceeded to jab at each other.

As a result one of them got quite a cut and he took it with him to the police station where Dr. Ricker took him in charge and patched him up. His wounds were not serious and he declined to get out a warrant for his assailant's arrest.

Nellie Drewry of this city who was to be married Monday, was arraigned in the police court at Lawrence Saturday on the charge of stealing a ring and committed to the women's prison at Sherborn for one year.

Nellie is 20 years old, rather below the medium height, dark complexioned and bears the appearance of one who has seen considerable for her years. She hails from this city, but for some weeks past has been working in the Washington mills and boarding at Mrs. Friel's, 174 Chestnut street. Her record was introduced, it being to the effect that she has been twice committed to the Lancaster school by Judge Hadley for a like offence.

About 7 o'clock last night a Canadian giving the name of Noel Leferriere, in driving up Middlesex street, turned down the railroad track at the railway station, mistaking it for a cross street. He had got the length of the station before he was discovered, and as there was a train due in about two minutes, thre was some lively hustling to get the team off harm's way. Leferriere was locked up for drunkenness, and when searched, it was found that he had $200 in his pockets.

SLEPT IN CANAL.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Edward Hill discovered a man lying in the bed of the canal, from which the water had been drawn, on Dutton street, near Market. He was either asleep or dead and the officer climbed down to him to find him sleeping as peacefully as a child. How he got there he could not tell and there were no marks of injuries upon him that would indicate a fall. He was locked up for drunkenness and at the station gave the name of Thomas McDonald.

FUNERALS.

BROOK—The funeral of Charles W. Brook occurred from his late residence, 19½ Loring street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Rev. James Mudge officiated. There was singing by Arthur Slater, Miss W. H. Hose, Christina Gillard and J. F. Slater. The bearers were Messrs. Pearson, Sanborn, Clark, and Wilder from the Highland lodge, I.O.O.F., which conducted services at the grave. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

DEATHS.

DICKFORD—Albert C. Bickford, aged 78 years, died yesterday at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Frances Goward, of 20 Summer street.

The third degree will be worked at the meeting of Lowell Council Knights of Columbus, next Thursday evening.

Preparations are being made at Les Miserables club house for two club tournaments.

The Now Fast Steamship. **CANADA** 5000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.

Steerage Passage $25.50.

Make all enquiries of

J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

WASH BENCHES Given away with one pound of our 60 cent tea. Delivered free to all parts of the city. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.



"I could be ever so happy with either,
Were the other dear charmer away."—Moore.

THE LAST HONORS

To the Memory of Laurence J. Smith.

FORESTERS AND OTHER SOCIETIES TAKE ACTION.

Obsequies Take Place Tomorrow Morning.

The funeral of Laurence J. Smith, notice of whose death was published in The Sun will take place tomorrow morning.

Arrangements are almost completed for the funeral. They will be in charge of Mr. Constantine O'Donnell and Mr. James F. O'Donnell will be the undertaker. The funeral cortege will leave house, 117 Stackpole street, between 8.30 and 8.45.

At the Immaculate Conception church at 9 o'clock, a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Every society in which Mr. Smith had membership will attend the service. These organizations will not go to the house, but will proceed direct to the church where seats will be reserved for them.

Supreme Chief Ranger Joshua Shaw of New York, and Supreme Secretary E. M. McMurtry, will come on to attend the funeral.

Saturady evening the following telegram was received by Mrs. Smith:

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 23.
To Mrs. L. J. Smith, Lowell, Mass.:

Dear Mrs. Smith—I hasten to convey to yourself and children, my heartfelt sympathy in this dark hour of affliction and sad bereavement which you have sustained in the death of your noble husband, our honored and beloved brother. May the Almighty grant you strength and fortitude to bear up under this trying ordeal. I place myself and the grand court at your disposal and have directed the local grand officers to wait upon you and ascertain your wishes in regard to funeral arrangements.

(Signed) Samuel B. Moriss.
Grand Chief Ranger.

Members of all the local courts of Foresters of America met in Foresters hall yesterday afternoon to take appropriate action on the death of Past Supreme Chief Ranger Laurence J. Smith.

A committee of two was appointed to tender to Mrs. Smith the sympathy and condolence of the Foresters of Lowell and also to assure her that the services of the Foresters were at her command. Messrs. J. J. Gallagher and M. P. Reagan was selected as the committee.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Foresters hall this evening at 8.30 o'clock, and the following named Foresters were appointed a committee on resolutions, with instructions to report at the meeting: James F. Miskella, William A. Hogan, J. J. Gallagher, E. E. Slattery, J. E. Maguire.

The executive council of the grand court sent a delegation to the house and tendered Mrs. Smith the sympathy and condolence of the Foresters of the state, and also placed them at her service.

The Grand Court will drape its headquarters in Pollard's block. This court has also sent a special floral design.

The executive council of the Grand Court will meet in special session Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock to take further action.

The chief rangers met in the office of City Physician Smith in Wyman's Exchange and conferred with Messrs. Constantine and J. F. O'Donnell as to funeral arrangements.

The Knights of Columbus held a meeting yesterday afternoon and took appropriate action on the death of Mr. Smith.

A committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: T. M. Bolton, G. M. Harrigan and Patrick Ryan.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the funeral of Laurence J. Smith by the Knights of Columbus: Thomas P. Lawler, H. C. McOsker, T. M. Bolton, J. F. Miskella, D. J. Murphy, James McElholm, John J. Cluin and P. A. Corcoran.

JOINT MEETING HELD.

A joint meeting of the Celtics, Emeralds and Wolfe Tone societies was held at which the following delegates were appointed to attend the funeral of Laurence J. Smith: Councilman Kennedy, P. J. O'Brien, Mr. J. Bruin, Andrew Roche, Stephen Doyle John Powers and Captain Crimmins.

A. W. Beard, proprietor of the Lowel One Price Clothing company, arrived in this city today and decided to close the store tomorrow morning. All the clerks will attend the funeral in a body.

The Foresters of Worcester held a mass meeting today and adopted resolutions on the death of Mr. Smith. It was voted to send a floral tribute and to have a delegation attend the funeral.

The Lowell Military band has been engaged to furnish music at the funeral.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—

Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the local external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore made its appearance on his arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy to effect. 25 cents.

The Style and Fit of our Suits is leading Swell Dressers our way.

Young Men

Appreciate the

Hand felled collars and hand padded shoulders of our Suits. The coat fits and stays fit ted, unlike ordinary ready to wear.

The Double-Breast Sack Suit is enjoying a renewal of favor among swell dressers this season—the favorite cloths being undressed worsteds in black and blue—of these we are showing strong lines—also the most desirable styles in plaids and mixtures.

☞ If you are interested in a suit this fall you should see our assortment of choice new things—you owe it to yourself to see the best there is before you buy—we are reaching out for new business, and by deserving it—we get it.

Opp. City Hall. Merrimack Clothing Company.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CUMMINGS RALLY HELD YESTERDAY—MEETINGS ARRANGED.

A large gathering of democrats, including many Pearson men, attended the rally of the friends and supporters of Lawrence J. Cummings in Jackson hall yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by Michael J. Dowd, at 2.30 o'clock and J. Joseph Hennessey was chosen chairman and John H. Riordan secretary.

In opening, Mr. Dowd stated that the meeting was in the interest of Lawrence J. Cummings. He said that he knew him as a lifelong friend, an honest and sincere gentleman, and a thorough democrat. He repeated his charge that Mr. Pearson did not do all that he might have done against the redistricting bill, while Mr. Cummings attended the hearing to oppose the bill.

He spoke at length of Mr. Cummings' knowledge of affairs at City Hall, of his sympathy with the working man, and his experience as a business man.

John J. Hennessey, chairman of the democratic city committee said that he was present not in his official capacity, but as a democrat. It would be charged later he said, that Mr. Cummings was not a silver democrat. "Let me ask Mr. Pearson," he said, "at what stage he stood on the platform and announced the principles of the Chicago platform? As a matter of fact, the Chicago platform has little to do in this present campaign. The Pearson men have cast aside the vital issues of the state campaign by calling early caucuses. It has been hinted that if Mr. Pearson is nominated, there will be no more money in the campaign. What do we care for money? What do we care whether he can contribute $5000 or five cents?"

Col. J. H. Carmichael was then introduced. He said the chairman of the city committee should be the servant of the democracy and not use it for a personal machine. He had turned over a united city committee to Gardner W. Pearson a few years ago, with all bills paid. Fisher H. Pearson had turned over a machine and a faction.

John B. Drury spoke briefly, and then Mr. Cummings was introduced amid great applause.

Mr. Cummings said:

"You couldn't do me a greater honor if you elected me Mayor. I stand here as the democrat unpledged to anyone. I will wear no man's collar and if I am Mayor I will do everything I can for the city of Lowell. If I can do it and stand the criticism, I feel that it will strengthen the party. I have been a democrat when it did not always pay.

"I have attended every hearing at the State House, at which democratic interests were threatened since 1887, and without cost to the democrats of Lowell, I sent to the Governor a remonstrance against his signing the redistricting bill and I have the answer of his secretary. I did this in order that it might not be said that no democratic protest was entered.

It is not good democratic policy to nominate the democrat the republicans want nominated for mayor.

Forty or fifty of the more active hustlers belonging to the Ward Six Pearson club met in Room 30A, Hildreth building yesterday, to make reports on their work. They checked off voters seen on the check list and got the work in shape for this week. The opinion was freely expressed that Mr. Pearson would carry the ward three to one.

Twenty-five members of the Ward One Pearson club met in the Hildreth building yesterday for the purpose of planning campaign work and reporting. All present were very confident and enthusiastic in Mr. Pearson's behalf.

The republican opposition to Mr. Pearson is probably inspired by the belief that he will be invincible at the polls on election day.

There will be a Cummings rally in the Fourth street engine house Tuesday evening.

The friends of Fisher H. Pearson, will hold a meeting tonight in the Lyon street ward room at which the speakers will be Messrs. O. A. Libby, John Welch, A. A. Conway, James F. Owens, and T. J. Muldoon. Robert Hurley will call to order and Martin Hyde will be chairman.

The Estey company, 145 Merrimack street are feeling quite happy over the amount of Pianos which they keep moving and attribute this business to the low prices and easy terms which they are offering the public. The prices have dropped and other dealers have got to come to it, as the public will not pay $400 for Pianos when the Estey company can sell you one for $275, just as good. They have the goods and prices must move them at once.

First class printing done at this office.

There will be a grand Pearson rally by the voters of Ward 7, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 7.45 p. m. in Fletcher street engine house. All cordially invited.

TWO LIVES LOST

By Fire in Lawrence Saturday Evening.

TWO YEAR OLD BOY'S SAD FATE.

Little Girl Dies After Twelve Hours Agony.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 25.—The two-year-old son of James Brown of North Andover met with a shocking death Saturday while playing with matches about the kitchen in his parents' house. The victim's clothes caught fire and he was terribly burned before assistance arrived, dying shortly after the accident.

After 12 hours of agony, Lena Feikey, nine years old, died at the hospital as the result of horrible burns sustained while playing about a bonfire.

Send a postal or telephone to Rourke & Sullivan when you want the best coal. 984 Gorham street and 283 Central.

First class printing done at this office.



You never can tell how a piece of goods will look made up until the suit is finished. May be becoming, may not.

Here the matter is decided in a moment. You put the suit on and judge for yourself.

Don't have to wait a week or more, either.

With Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Suits, in regular, stout and long sizes we fit most men, but if there are alterations to be made, we make them—just as the tailor does.

$15.00 to $22.00 for these tailor made suits.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

2 O'CLOCK

LYNN TERRORIZED

By a Bold Gang of Highwaymen.

WHO ROBBED A STORE IN WILD WEST STYLE.

The City Offers Reward for Their Capture.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25.—The entire city is alarmed by the boldness of a holdup that occurred Saturday night, and it is safe to say that there will be a big demand for revolvers for a few days.

Three desperadoes, heavily masked and otherwise disguised, and carrying revolvers in each hand, entered the grocery store of Allen F. Bartlett, on Sagamore street, near Newhall; at 9:30, and succeeded in holding the clerks and other persons in the store at bay while the bookkeeper and clerks were ordered to deliver over such money as they had in their possession.

Cash drawers were also rifled, and a driver of one of the delivery wagons, who happened to arrive just as the robbers were looting the store, was compelled to enter the store and surrender the valuables in his possession. In all over $100 was secured, but the robbers failed to examine the safe, which contained a large amount of money. No shots were fired. There was no need of any shots, for the occupants of the store were so completely cowed by the desperadoes before they could realize their situation that they were easy victims.

The greatest excitement prevailed when the story of the robbery became known, and Mayor Ramsdell authorized a reward of $250 for the apprehension of one or more of the desperadoes.

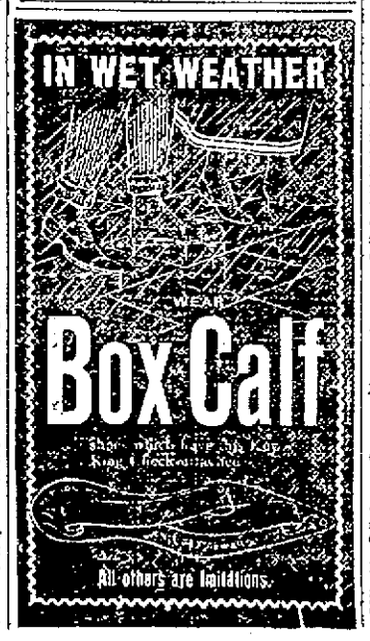
Sunday the police discovered in the yard of a house two doors from Bartlett's store two long duck coats, which had never been worn more than once or twice, and to which a part of the original tag was attached. On the buttons of the coats was the firm name, "Coburn & Whitman." They also found a pair of blue overalls and a jumper, black with light stripes, both new. This clothing answers the description of that worn by the men who were concerned in the holdup. Several of the people who were in the store at the time of the holdup visited the police station, but failed to identify Patrick Hart, who was arrested Sunday morning on suspicion.

MUSIC HALL

Taking the stories of "Montezuma, the Merciless," and "Morle, the Mutineer," by Col. Prentiss Ingraham, Mr. E. J. Hassan has built a thrilling melodrama "Montezuma of Mexico," which will be the attraction at Music Hall this evening, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Those persons who want sensation, those that want comedy and variety acts, combined with spectacular features will find an abundance in this production.

REV. DR. COURT'S MEMORY.

Several local ministers, in their sermons yesterday, referred touchingly to the life and labors of the late Rev. Dr. Court.



Money Deposited

On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank.

Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

89 Middlesex Street, 11 East Office Avenue
Chas. J. Gilfdes, President.
William F. Hills, Cash ier.



REV. LEON LAMOTHE, O. M. I.

BAZAAR OPENED

By the French Catholics of Lowell.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL INITIAL CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

The Bazaar Will Continue This Week.

The grand bazaar of St. Joseph's (French) parish, was opened with a concert in Huntington Hall last evening, and judging from the opening the bazaar promises to be one of the most successful Catholic church bazaars ever held in Lowell.

The concert had a most elaborate program, the talent including the singers in all the Catholic church choirs of the city and the composers included Mozart, Gounod, Rossini, Haydn, Mendelssohn and Donizette.

The conductors of the choirs acted as leaders for the work of their respective choirs. They were Mr. Philias David for St. Joseph's and the Choeur Rossini; Miss Adelaide Sullivan for the Sacred Heart; Mr. E. F. Faulkner for St. Patrick's; Mr. J. Warburton for St. Michael's; Mr. T. F. Molloy for St. Peter's; Mr. P. P. Haggerty for the Immaculate Conception; and Mr. E. J. Pinault for St. Jean Baptiste. Mr. Michael J. Johnson and Miss Theresa Corbett were the accompanists and the soloists were Miss Maggie McCaffrey, Miss E. Gagnon, Mr. P. P. Haggerty, Mr. David Martin. In giving the sextette from "Quern" by Donizetti the singers were Miss Louise McLaughlin, Miss Nano Gallagher, Mr. Molloy, Mr. M. J. Murphy, Mr. Martin and Mr. M. J. Leary.

The entertainment closed with the singing of the "The Star Spangled Banner," all the choirs taking part, and Mr. David, conducting Owen's orchestra, was present to assist. The committee in charge of the arrangements was as follows: Rev. Fr. Lamothe, Philias David, Jr., Dr. G. A. Gagnon, and Charles J. Wellbrenner.

Great credit for the success of the affair is due to Rev. Fr. Leon Lamothe, O.M.I., and the Choeur Rossini. Fr. Lamothe is a singer and choir director of great repute and he worked untiringly for the success of the concert. He wishes, through these columns, to express his heartfelt thanks to the members of the different choruses and all others who assisted him in making the concert a success. The bazaar will formally open tonight and on Wednesday evening there will be a banquet of the societies in Associate Hall.

ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST GROWING IN THE GAME—THE DIFFERENT TEAMS.

Association football is rapidly gaining round in this city and surrounding towns and bids fair to become as interesting as Rugby. Already teams have been formed in Andover, North Andover, Methuen, Lowell, Manchester, Pittsburg, Brockton, and other places. Lawrence has several teams composed mostly of players from the old country where it is a favorite pastime.

In Lawrence are the Parkvales, who defeated the North Andover team on the common in the Fourth of July contest. Another team is the Olympics, which played the Parkvales Saturday. The Andover team is composed of members of the Andover cricket team. The North Andover team will play the Lowell team next week, and will close the season at Manchester Thanksgiving Day. They will also play the Brockton and Pittsburg teams before the close of the season. The players are: Campbell, guard; Paton and Sefton, backs; Fife, Briggs, and Rennie, half backs; Moore, Costello, C. Rennie, Hill and Stewart, forwards. Briggs is the player who had his arm badly injured in the Fourth of July game.

REPORT OF DEATHS

FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

16—Bradford McFarland, 68, general debility.
Catherine Kenney, 51, nephritis.
Mary McGrail, 8 mos., marasmus.
16—Ann Collins, 80, fractured thigh.
17—Elizabeth Searle, 60, disease of brain.
George McLeod, 50, phthisis.
Sarah Vigneault, 36, metritis.
Marie D. Emond, 1, gastro-enteritis.
Joseph T. Rondeau, 8 mos., chol. infl.
Herve Cote, 5 mos., chol infl.
18—Jane Boyle, 68, general debility.
James Fancy, 60, intestinal obstruction.
Ovila Plouffe, 8, pneumonia.
Bernardine Delisle, 11 mos., pneumonia.
Maria Boucher, 9 mos., chol. infl.
Marie A. Racette, 9 mos., pneumonia.
19—Margaret Martin, 60, valvular heart disease.
James McCaffrey, 52, mitral regurgitation.
20—Louisa Dion, 5, croup.
Rose E. Rechard, 9 mos., pneumonia.
Henri B. Ethier, 1 mo., chol. infl.
21—Charles W. Brooks, 23, softening of brain.
Alice M. Mooney, 48, mitral regurgitation.
Gertrude Cosins, 1, cap. bronchitis.
Joseph Manceau, 1 d, prem. birth.
22—Hannah Flahavan, 40, pneumonia.
John J. Madejros, 28, pneumonia.
Arthur F. Dutton, 1, inanition.
Maria C. Carron, 8 mos., influenza.
Mabel O'Connor, 5 mos., gastro-enteritis.

CITY HALL NOTES

It is evident to anyone familiar with City Hall affairs that there is great probability of many petitions going over to the next city government.

They will include petitions for the building of bridges at Lundberg street and across the Pawtucket canal at Aiken street; resolutions for the paving of Chelmsford and Gorham streets; the petition of a company for permission to erect poles and string wires for the purpose of doing business as a telephone company in Lowell; a petition or order that wagon owners shall be compelled in certain cases to use wide tires, that a water tower house be erected on Middle street; that loans be made for with the water system; that better accommodations for indexing be furnished at the city clerk's office; that the board of assistant assessors be abolished, as recommended by the mayor; that Gorham street be widened; that a change in the method of making appropriations be made; that a new building ordinance be passed.

Reliable Attendance
No More Use for Midwives.
Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will giv you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6 00, and you are always saved. Come and make your appli cation.
Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.
Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic. Cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

COOK REMEDY CO.
BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY.
Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently
CURED IN 15 TO 35 DAYS.
You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure.
IF YOU HAVE
taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary
BLOOD POISON
WE GUARANTEE TO CURE.
We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.
$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100 page book sent free. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 & 308 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.
COOK REMEDY CO.

WIGGINVILLE WON

Carried Everything in the Local Town Meeting.

NOBLE VICTORY FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

Lawyer McEvoy was Present at Meeting.

The people of Wigginville swept everything before them in the Tewksbury town meeting Saturday evening. John W. McEvoy, Esq., was on hand and witnessed the final in a series of victories in which he has been a very important factor. Mr. McEvoy was well pleased with his welcome.

The people of Wigginville too, were satisfied and good old Benjamin Staveley jubilated an died in the enthusiasm. Wigginville turned out en masse, for it was a fight for people's rights they were waging. They came to the meeting place in all sorts conveyances.

The special meeting was called to order to allow the voters to accept or reject the report of the original committee on a school house site in South Lowell, and to accept or reject the report of the Wigginville committee for the Gumb site in Wigginville near the railroad and make the appropriation.

A.C. Blaisdell was chosen moderator without opposition.

Article 2, to hear the report of the original committee, John F. French, Harry L. Shedd, C. H. Battles, to spend $4000 for a schoolhouse in South Lowell, was laid on the table with neatness and dispatch. The committee was afterwards discharged, but the magnanimous Wigginville men allowed them a vote of thanks.

Article 4, appropriating $1600 to purchase land owned by Lewis D Gumb, in Wigginville, for the school house was carried by a vote of 70 to 28.

Article 3, to acquire the land and locate the school house, was finally carried by a vote of 63 to 44, after one or two obstructionary amendments had been disposed of, also a motion to table. During this battle the vote was at one time as close as 65 to 53 in favor of Wigginville.

A new committee with all the powers of the old committee to locate and build, were appointed all from Wigginville, and when the nays were called for, not a voice was heard. The new committee is A. C. Blaisdell, Robert Catherwood and Caleb Wallace. There is no doubt that some of the Tewksbury people who at heart sympathized with Wigginville staid away.

Selectman Farmer and Joshua Clark acted as tellers.

That ended the fight. Wigginville left in good spirits and Lawyer McEvoy returned with his clients singing his raises. Wigginville won and everybody feels glad.

BOWLING NEWS

At the Highland club Saturday team 2 defeated team 5. The totals:

TEAM TWO.

Read	130
*Saunders	76½
Bradbury	70
Abels	40
Total	316½

TEAM FIVE.

Dickerman	93
Hanson	76½
Morton	54
Libby	70
Total	293½

*Absent.
When a man is absent ten per cent. is taken off his rating.

Two teams from the Courier-Citizen employes contested a bowling match at Les Miserables alleys Saturday night, and the men from the job department won easily in the following score:

JOB ROOM

Munn	419
Sullivan	333
Johnson	372
McCaffrey	392
McCarthy	433
Totals	1945

NEWS ROOM.

Hutchinson	324
Foster	382
Stahl	341
Sweeney	305
Brophy	353
Totals	1806

T. H. BRYNES ARRESTED.

Thomas H. Brynes was arrested by Inspectors Lallamme and Allen Saturday on a charge of enticing young girls. He was arrested on a similar but groundless charge some time ago by the Manchester, N. H. police.

OPPOSED TO HORSE RACING.

There is to be an adjourned meeting of the Middlesex North Agricultural society trustees next Wednesday. A movement is going on antagonistic to the continuance of horse racing as a feature of the annual fairs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The body of Frank O'Donnell, who fell off a draw of a bridge in Portland, Me., the night of Oct. 12, was found floating Sunday near where the accident happened.

The farm buildings of F. H. Hilton at Belgrade, Me., were burned early Saturday morning. The stock and part of the household furnishings were saved. Insurance, $1140, which will not cover the loss.

After arresting a disorderly medical student named Battersby, who had resisted him with a poker, Constable Urquhart, who had received several blows on the head, dropped dead on arriving at the police station in Glasgow with his prisoner.

On Sunday morning the large grandstand at Maplewood park, Bangor, Me., owned by the Eastern Maine State Fair association, together with its contents, a barge and hack belonging to M. F. Brackett, and a coupe, the property of Hon. J. P. Bass; the West End restaurant, Judges' stand, a section of the bleachers and a long line of fence were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

DON'T GO IT BLIND

It's Not Necessary. Just Take Your Neighbors Advice.

Have you ever read a newspaper article, a glowing account of some incident told in elusive words to lead you on, and found it ended in a proprietary medicine advertisement? Made you angry, didn't it? And were you convinced of the merit of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a faraway town, to take his word for it was like "going it blind. It's a very different thing when a statement is prescribed from a citizen, from people we know, from people who live in Lowell. Read this case.

Mrs. F. Warburton, residing at 70 Elm street, says: "I suffered intensely for three years from kidney trouble, producing dizziness, headaches, prolonged backache, broken rest, torture in stooping or bending, and great soreness over the kidneys. I could not find relief either in the many remedies taken or physicians' prescriptions. But at last I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and resolved to try them. I did so, and from the first they did me more good than all the medicines I had taken. They relieved me of all the kidney aches and pains, and I am still taking them, feeling assured they will also dispel the headache. I have no more backache, nor aching kidneys nor dizziness. You may refer to me, as I am glad to tell others what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

CYCLING NEWS.

About 200 wheelmen attended the six mile race between Herbert E. Stafford and Patrick Keegan of the S.C.W., on the boulevard Saturday afternoon. Stafford was an easy winner in a race a short time ago, and won again Saturday.

Soln and Whitcher were umpires and there was a tandem bike for pace maker. But the tandem was not swift enough and there were frequent cries of "faster."

There was quite a deal of lively "rooting." Stafford led in 14m. 28 2-5 seconds; Chadwick second, Keegan third, Perron fourth.

Among those present was Overseer E. B. Stafford, the father of the winner, and who is the republican candidate for councilman in Ward Seven.

LEFT HIS PROVISION.

George Sheppard of North Chelmsford came to the city Saturday night and purchased a basket of provisions While on Middlesex street later he laid the basket on the sidewalk while he looked in, a store window at some pretty articles displayed there. When tired of looking in the window he looked for the basket of provisions. He's looking yet.

THE RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE.

Madrid, Oct. 25.—In the special note to Minister Woodford, the government declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba, and cites the many sacrifices which have been made by the nation, the number of troops sent to Cuba and the reforms which are to be carried out in the island. The note ends with the statement that Spain will not admit the right of any foreign power to interfere in any of her affairs.

There is no doubt that the government's reply will represent the deep feeling of the nation. The note dwells at length on filibustering and "other material and moral assistance which has chiefly contributed to the rise and duration of the rebellion, and which in turn has damaged American interests."

"It clearly intimates that Spain cannot continue the forebearance shown by Del Castillo and the Duke of Tetuan during the past two years, and that now she calls upon the American government to "fulfill more strictly in the future the rules and duties of international law," because "the success of the new home rule policy and the speedy pacification of Cuba chiefly depend upon the conduct of the United States."

A vigorous reform of administrative abuses and a careful weeding of the ranks of officialdom are also foreshadowed in the instructions. No more officials are to be appointed from Madrid. The early extension of the franchise is promised; and it is intimated that the remaining plans of the government will be made known progressively when the new governor general assumes office next month.

SQUIRREL HUNTER KILLED.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 25.—While squirrel hunting Sunday morning on the Gifford farm, across the pond from this city, David St. George, 29 years old, was fatally shot by his brother, Clement, aged 25. The two, with another brother, had gone into the woods for squirrels, and had just shot one. Mr. Gifford, the owner of the land, was attracted by the shot and ordered them off.

As they started away, David, who was walking ahead, turned to speak to Clement, just as the latter lowered his shotgun to take out an empty shell. The trigger caught in his clothing, and the other barrel of the gun was discharged, the full charge lodging in David's abdomen, tearing a fearful hole. The injured man was brought to the city in a wagon and died in the afternoon. He leaves a widow and four children.

WAGES PROBLEM

Rev. Mr. Dick Offers a Solution.

FAVORS GIVING OPERATIVES INTEREST IN MILLS.

Co-Operative System Will Cure Industrial Ills.

At the First Congregational church last evening, Rev. S. M. Dick gave the last in his series of lectures on the economic problems of the day. The wages question and the solution was the special topic and the speaker said in part:

"There is a disturbance in the social and economic world, as everybody knows. The disrespect for authority in this country is begun in the home. The child that has respect for authority at home will respect authority in the school and then the larger authority of the law.

"The difficulty at the present time is from economic causes. If we would have peace in the social and economic world, we must first have righteousness.

"I am not acquainted with a single student of economics who does not say that the wages system is wrong, but none of these students give a solution of the problem. Some men get more than they earn and some less. Some get just about what they earn. A man is worth just what you can get out of him, and if he is not paid what he is worth, an injustice is done him. He is not paid what he is worth and under the present system he can't get it. Therefore the system is wrong. Man is robbed of his individuality by the conditions which prevail now.

"Instead of the wages system let the laboring man's time be capitalized and interest paid upon it just as the capitalist gets interest upon his money. Suppose a man's ability to bring him $3000. Suppose a man worth $60,000 gets an income of $3000 on his capital. The two men could enter a partnership on equal terms, one man's time balancing the other man's money.

"Under existing conditions of capital and labor the laborer is robbed of his independence. If he was made a sharer in the responsibility he would work more to the advantage of the business. If you capitalize a man's time all this difficulty is overcome. A schedule could be made out to include any number of men, for this system is large enough for all. There may be a multitude of obstructions but they are not hard to overcome. When men are brought to share responsibility they will do all in their power to improve the business they are connected with. This way is a thousand times better than the co-operative system. It is a community founded on righteousness. There are some inefficient men and that could not be overcome for perhaps a quarter of a century, but in time this plan would result in a new manhood. Under the system I have named a strike would be impossible, for to strike would be against a man's own pocketbook.

"This is a Christian principle and Christianity is at the bottom of it. It is not a community of property, but a community of interests."

HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

Newton, Mass., Oct. 25.—An attempt at incendiarism was frustrated at Newton Highlands early Sunday morning. Lillian McKenzie was awakened to find the house full of smoke, and an alarm was sounded from box 54. On the arrival of the department, fire was discovered in four different places in the cellar. The woodwork and waste material had been saturated with kerosene, and the fire had made good progress. The damage was about $200.

A Ship's Bottom
Covered with Barnacles.
As a ship's bottom becomes covered with barnacles after long voyages, that impede its progress, so the inner lining of the stomach becomes changed, unnatural and its action after years of abuse obstructed. The recent discovery of a process for "scrubbing" out the stomach and releasing from the delicate inner tissues accumulations that nature has been unable to repel, is only another endorsement of the celebrated Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, now sold in every drug store of the land. This salt dissolves the mucous coatings, restores to action the full functions of the greatest organ of the body, brings back to full force the digestive powers and, of course, imparts to the whole body through nerves and veins renewed life. Physicians recommend a trip to Carlsbad after fruitless efforts to cure. Why not try Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, an agreeable and cheap aid to nature's great machinery.—From the *Troy Press*.

FREE!
A beautiful 6-sheet art calendar given away free to purchasers of FAIRY SOAP. This calendar is 10x12 inches in size, is designed by some of America's best artists, lithographed in 12 colors, and can be secured only through your grocer during the holiday season. Ask him for particulars. If he does not sell FAIRY SOAP—pure, white, floating—send us his name and we will tell you where you can get a
FAIRY CALENDAR
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

PLEASANT TO TAKE
DROPPED ON SUGAR.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES COLDS CROUP COUGH COLIC CRAMPS

All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power and are loud in its praise ever after. For Internal as much as External. Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. Be not afraid to trust what time has endorsed. At all Druggists. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.
Every Mother should have it in the house for the many common ailments which will occur in every family as long as life has woes. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Do not forget the very important and useful fact, that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures every form of inflammation, Internal or External. It is a fact, proven by the investigations of medical science, that the real danger from disease is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Could a remedy have existed for over eighty years except for the fact that it does possess extraordinary merit for very many Family Ills? There is not a medicine in use today which has the confidence of the public to so great an extent as this wonderful Anodyne. It has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction, and handed down to their children a knowledge of its worth, as a Universal Household Remedy, from infancy to good old age.
Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free.

EXPERT HANDLERS OF FURNITURE
CONFESS THAT
OUR STOCK
EMBRACES THE
Most Stylish and the Best Variety

Of goods in that line that they have ever seen. No one is ashamed to move in daylight whose house is equipped with Furniture bought of us. It does not pay to buy inferior goods in any line, and especially is this true of Furniture. Unlike some articles you buy, it is always in sight. Always get a good article and then you are always sure of satisfaction and service. If you have not seen our
FALL DISPLAY
Drop in and see the splendid stock we have for you to select from. We have all the desirable styles, and we are sure that we can sell them to you at satisfactory prices. It will cost you nothing to look and you may lose if you don't.
GOOKIN BROS.
Agents For the Celebrated "Glenwood" Parlor Stoves and Ranges.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.
Notwithstanding the Advance in the Prices of Foreign and Domestic
COLORED DRESS GOODS
We continue to offer the Newest and Choicest Fabrics at prices much below their possible duplication. An unexcelled assortment of choice fabrics this week at 39c., 49c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
Also an exquisite line of French Twills, 48 inches wide, at 50 cents per yard.
SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS.
The largest and best variety in Lowell, a very handsome line for Fall and Winter wear. For Ladies' Waists and Children's and Misses' Dresses, 29c., 39c., 49c. and 75c. per yard.
BROADCLOTHS.
52 inches wide, of heavy weight and beautiful finish. Complete line of Fall shades are sold by every retailer in New England at $1.25. At our price they are bargains of the season, $1.00 per yard.
CLOAKINGS.
A splendid line of all the up-to-date shades for Ladies' Jackets and Capes, also the plain and rough goods in fancy colorings for Infant's and Children's Garments at the lowest possible prices.
ASTRACHANS.
In black, cub and Lamb's Wool. These are imported goods and cannot be duplicated at the following prices: $3.25, $4, $4.50 and $5 per yard.
LADIES' FUR JACKETS.
We are manufacturers and retailers of Fine Jackets. We make to order Seal, Persian Krimmer, Astrachan or Electric Seal Jackets and guarantee perfect fit and satisfaction or no sale. We offer two special bargains in Fur Jackets this week, 5 fine Alaska seal Jackets, $175 each. 3 extra quality Persian Lamb Jackets, $112.50 each.
OUR $25 ELECTRIC SEAL JACKET.
Is equal to any sold in New England for at least $10 more. We cordially invite the critical inspection of intending purchasers of Fur Jackets.
INFANT'S WEAR DEPT.
All the prettiest creations in Coats and Bonnets for baby will be found in our department. Mothers who study economy and style, combined will find our department a profitable place to trade in.
O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

TEETH
No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Bridge Work. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted if you need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 upon Evenings.
DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists. Room 21, 22, 23, Hildreth Building, cor. Merrimack & Bridge



THE LATE PHILIP LYNCH.

HE DIED SUDDENLY

Philip Lynch Passed Away Unexpectedly.

SUSTAINED A SHOCK WHILE PREPARING FOR CHURCH.

Funeral From St. Peter's Church Tomorrow.

Philip Lynch, the well known grocer and highly respected citizen, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 60 Whipple street, aged 47 years. Deceased had been ailing since last February, but was able to attend to business up to Saturday night. He was preparing for church Sunday morning when he sustained a sudden shock, the result of heart disease and remained unconscious for several hours, passing away in a peaceful slumber.

The deceased was born in Ireland and came to this country when a boy. He was educated in the public schools of this city, after which he became engaged in the grocery business on Gorham street with his brother, the late Patrick Lynch. For the past fifteen years he has conducted a grocery and provision store on Whipple street. Mr. Lynch, although he took no part in politics, was a staunch democrat, and an honest, upright citizen. He was of a kind and charitable disposition and gained friends wherever he went. One sister survives him. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. Peters' church.

A RIDE TO CONCORD.

Sixteen of the employes of Mr. Haines of the Middlesex Laundry, enjoyed a pleasant ride yesterday on Morse & Bingham's brake, to historic old Concord, going by way of Billerica and Bedford Springs. After dinner, which was served at the Wright tavern, a delightful couple of hours was spent in sight seeing, after which the hitch was made, and they returned by way of Carlisle and Chelmsford, reaching home Carlisle and Chelmsford arriving home a little after dark.

There will be a social party at Memorial Hall in Billerica, Tuesday evening, October 26, which everybody is invited to attend. The committee in charge is Messrs. John J. Conley, Wm. J. Cowdrey, and Thos. F. Sheridan. The committee has spared no pains to make it a grand affair. Hibbard's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

There will be a grand Pearson rally by the voters of Ward 7, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 7.45 p. m. in Fletcher street engine house. All cordially invited.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

3000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool.:
Thurs., Nov. 11, at 10 a. m.
Thurs., Dec 9, 10 a. m.

This new twin screw steamer has magnificent accommodations for cabin passengers (equal to the best New York liners), and is the largest and fastest passenger vessel sailing from Boston. (No Live Stock Carried.)

Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations, $32.50; round passage, $58.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

For passage, plans, etc., apply to local agents, Dennis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. I. Lewis, 5 Bridge street, Lowell, or Gen. Passenger Agent, 103 State street, Boston, Mass.

ALLAN LINE.
New York and Glasgow.
Via Londonderry.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Oct. 1, 8 a. m
MONGOLIAN, Oct. 15, 2 p. m
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, $45.00. Second Cabin, $35.00, Steerage, $23.50.
Glasgow and Boston
Via Londonderry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $32.50. Steerage, $25.50.
For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St, Lowell.

MGR. GAUGHREN

Preached Eloquently at the Immaculate Conception

A LARGE CONGREGATION HEARD THE DISCOURSE.

Rev. Fr. O'Reilly, O. M. I. Also Preached.

At the church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., celebrated the last mass of the day and the sermon was by Rev. Matthew O'Reilly, O.M.I., one of the band of missionaries who accompanied Mgr. Gaughren to this country. His subject was the mass and it was a forcible but simple and eloquent exposition of this foundation stone of Catholic worship.

Bishop Gaughren, O.M.I, the vicar apostolic of the Orange Free State, South Africa, who preached in the evening, attracted an enormous congregation. Every seat was filled before the veser service began and hundreds stood in the aisles and vestibules during the long ceremony. Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O. M. I., was the celebrant of the vespers. The feast was that of St. Raphael the Archangel, and the hymn was the magnificent exposition, "Tibi, Christe, Splendor Patris,"

Mgr. Gaughren ascended the pulpit after the Magnificat and for 35 minutes held the great throng of hearers deeply interested in his sermon on faith with its application to those who listened to him as well as to the dusky Christians to whom he ministers in far-off Kimberly. His text was "Unless you see signs and wonders, you believe not," from the gospel of Sunday, which told the story of the healing of the ruler's son. The preacher said that this passage raises the question whether the ruler did not believe. If he did, why did Christ rebuke him? St. Gregory the Great, commenting on this incident tells us that the reprimand was given because the ruler's faith was imperfect; he wished the bodily presence of Christ in order that his son might be healed. Therefore he asked him to come down to his house. The ruler forgot that Christ was the son of the omnipotent God; he forgot that the powers of heaven were given to him and therefore, his faith was not perfect. But when he set out on his homeward journey and met his servants on the way, and learned that his son was cured, then he believed, "and his whole household."

The ruler, said Mgr. Gaughren, is a type of many Christians of the present day; their faith is not perfect. In proof of this he cited the many sects and sections into which Christendom is divided.

The church is to us what Christ was to those he taught. It speaks for him and has a right to command our intellect and reason. It tells us we must believe things above our reason. We believe in the truths the church teaches as realities and we know why we believe them. Reason submits to the voice of God. We cannot as finite beings hoe to understand the mysteries of religion, and if there were no mysteries, there would be no religion. While there is an Infinite One above us, we must accept things that are above our reason.

This divine gift of faith which we possess is infused into the soul by baptism. We have the true faith impressed upon our hearts. It is the foundation, the rule of our being, and without it we can have no works before God, worthy of reward. Faith lifts us out of the world into the atmosphere of heaven and through it we dwell in a supernatural life. Baptism raises us from the natural to the supernatural. The soul needs the supernatural as the body does the natural air. Faith is a free gift of God, and a gift precious above all the world can give. When man lives in faith, he sees God in everything. He is above the world and thinks of God in all he does. Faith enters into all the acts of his life, permeates all his actions, and this is the way we ought to live.

Mgr. Gaughren said he spoke as a missionary from a distant land. It was 10,000 miles to his home in South Africa. There the missionaries labored among millions of people who had never heard the name of God, and not only that, but had no word in their language to express the idea of God. But they listened to the voice of the missionary bringing the glad tidings of them and had sent His only begotten the gospel, telling them that God loved and had sent His only begotten Son into the world to die for them. And when the people grasped the idea, the loved the Son of God, and His Blessed Mother and readily embraced the gift of faith. Their faith was something to them. They who had known no hope, found that it brought sunshine into their lives and made their homes happy and full of joy. They believed without doubting and knew that they would enjoy the blessing of a glorious hereafter.

Inside
As well as
Outside



What is the use of fine clothes and good manners if the brain is stupid, the body feverish, the eyes dull and yellow, the tongue coated, the breath short, the stomach sour and the whole being poisoned with impurities which a torpid liver fails to remove? All such cases may be quickly and permanently cured by the use of

Dr. Greene's Laxura Cathartic Pills

the cathartic that does not debilitate. Price, 25 cents. Made by the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura.

FORESTERS!

There will be a meeting of the Foresters of America of Lowell at Foresters' hall, Pollard block, Palmer street, at 8.30 o'clock tonight. The purpose of the meeting is to take appropriate action on the death and make necessary arrangements for the funeral of our late P. S. C. R., Laurence J. Smith.

All Foresters invited.
—T. H. Muldoon,
Court Merrimack.
Hugh J. Leonard,
Court Middlesex.
M. P. Reagan,
Court City of Lowell.
John H. Mullin,
Court General Shields.
Thomas J. McDermott,
Court Wamesit.
Wilfred Bouthellette,
Court Samuel de Champlain.
John Moynahan,
Court Columbus.
Martin J. Crowe,
Court General Butler.

NOW IN DISGRACE

THE SOLOIST AT THE MURPHY TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

"Orlando J. Hackett, at one time the treasurer of the Parliament of Man, now defunct also connected with the Hackett Publishing company, now extinct, and in some way connected with the Lyceum League and Boston Novelty Works, both of which ceased to exist, is missing from Boston together with about $15,000 of money which belonged to Mrs. Abby S. Nye."

Hackett will be remembered by Lowell people as the young man who, with with James Logan Gordon, conducted the Parliament of Man in Odd Fellows' Temple. Later, when Francis Murphy came here, Hackett sang at the temperance meetings.

NOTICE.

Lowell, Oct. 25, 1897.

Members of Court City of Lowell, No. 30, F. of A., are requested to meet in their hall on Middle street at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, to attend the funeral of our late brother, L. J. Smith. Funeral to take place at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning from 117 Stackpole street. Members of our sister courts and circles are invited to attend.

—Michael P. Reagan, C. R.
P. McGilley, F. S.

Mrs. Patrick F. McGrath has gone to Boston to spend the winter with friends.

French Americans in Pawtucketville are endeavoring to secure independent nominations for the City Council from that section this year.

A recital will be given in the Middlesex Women's club rooms next Tuesday evening, in aid of the Lowell General hospital.

One of the best collections of relics of the Revolutionary war is in the possession of Mrs. Luther Faulkner of Billerica.

Mr. Peter E. McMahon, one of the proprietors of the Emerald saloon, is wearing a double smile these days, all on account of a pair of bouncing twins, a boy and a girl.

Got Boys To Dress?

We are prepared for this season with the most extensive line ever shown by us. Boys' Reefers, $1.50 up. Boys' Suits, 89c. up. Boys' Waists 25c. up. Boys' Hose, 10c. up. Boys' Underwear, 25c. up. Everything for the boys at everybody's Prices.

O'Hearn & Dowd
OLD POST OFFICE.

CATARRH CURED

And in Lowell Too; Full Report of the Case.

Nasal catarrh must be cured by local treatment, and in this, cleanliness of the nasal passages is the chief end and aim. The custom of habitually hawking and snuffing should be immediately stopped; besides being disgusting, it is unnecessary and productive of positive injury.

As proof that this disease can be easily and quickly cured, we present to you the testimony of people in your own city, from whose lips, if you wish you can learn if it is true. Here is a case:

Mrs. Annie Burns, who lives at 88 Elm street, says, "I got C. C. C. for my daughter Lizzie, who has suffered for the last two years with catarrh, it causing her much trouble and annoyance, by keeping her continually snuffling, hemming, hawking and spitting to keep her voice clear. She also had severe headaches. Now all these symtoms have entirely vanished and to C. C. C., California Catarrh Cure, we give credit and cannot speak too highly in its praise."

California Catarrh Cure is for you, too; in case of colds it is invaluable, as it helps in breaking them up, and entirely prevents a cold "hanging on" as well as attacks of acute catarrh which so often follow a severe cold in the head.

whether from the elongated palate, In the case of tickling in the throat or superabundant secretions, gargling with California Catarrh Cure will afford relief and cure. Remember two things: Catarrh in any form is a local not a blood disease. It can be cured by California Catarrh Cure.

All dealers, 50 cents; three times as much, one dollar.

Get California Catarrh Cure. Take no substitute, for thousands of people, your own neighbors, say that nothing else gives such great relief, and nothing else will cure.

ECCENTRIC BACHELOR.

Morrisville, Vt., Oct. 25.—Gould Camp, a resident of Stowe, eight miles from here, has suffered a loss by theft of over $3000, including coupons of government bonds, $500 in gold and $100 in bills. Camp is an eccentric bachelor 60 years old, and has about $40,000 worth of property, which is in charge of a guardian, Arle Luce of Stowe. The latter did not know of the amount which Camp had stored in a tin box, the box being thrown in beneath a lot of rubbish in the barn. Camp disclosed the fact that he had such an amount hidden away, and that it is missing. Suspicion was directed to a party of five men and women from near Boston, who had been visiting the family which keeps house for Camp. This party left town to drive to Albany, Vt. Luce took two officers and followed. The visitors were overhauled a mile east of here and brought to the Hotel Randall, where the officers searched the men and the landlady the women. Nothing was discovered, and they were allowed to go on.

MR. DEBS SPOKE AT LYNN.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25.—Eugene V. Debs addressed two large audiences in this city Sunday, once at noon and again in the evening, in the labor church. His noon address was devoted to a general discussion of labor matters. Alluding to George M. Pullman, he declared that the misery caused by the big labor strike undoubtedly shortened Mr. Pullman's life fully 20 years. He hoped that when Mr. Pullman arrived at the gates of heaven he would find no judge there who would say "There is nothing to arbitrate here." The evening address was devoted to the topic, "Social Democracy."

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Danbury, Conn., Oct. 25.—John Hahley, aged 35, a hat manufacturer, met with a peculiar accident last night which narrowly escaped being a fatality. As he was passing through his sitting room he accidentally fell headlong against a window and went through. The glass severed an artery in his throat, but the prompt arrival of medical aid prevented him from bleeding to death. He is in a very weak condition, but may recover.

ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION.

Boston, Oct. 25.—Miss Gertrude L. Stewart came here with Samuel L. Lewis, otherwise Harry Arnold, from Albany, N. Y., on Oct. 18, and was arrested together with Lewis late Saturday afternoon. Soon after the arrest the Albany police were notified, and the girl's mother and elder sister came here yesterday morning, and an affecting scene occurred. The prisoner expressed a willingness to return with her mother and was discharged from custody. Without bidding farewell to Lewis, she hurriedly took her departure. Lewis, her husband, is still locked up on a charge of abduction, awaiting the arrival of Albany officers.

AN ETERNAL FURLOUGH.

Wickford, R. I., Oct. 25.—James Sullivan of the battleship Massachusetts was drowned Sunday off the cliff at Narragansett Pier by the capsizing of a boat. Sullivan and a companion named Robert Neagel of Boston were on their way to New York in a sail boat procured in Newport, and the boat in gybing upset. Neagel reached the shore in an exhausted condition, but has now recovered. Captain Church of the life saving station instituted a search for the body, but without success. Neagel states that the pair, being short of funds, started with the boat, hoping to reach New York before the expiration of Sullivan's furlough, which was nearly up.

ENGLISH COTTON MILLS.

Manchester, Eng., Oct. 25.—Last week's business was fair. A number of the spinners are now under engagements until January, and the margins have much improved. This may prevent the threatened wages conflict, which, in any event, will not be decided for a month at least.

Cloth was firmer and irregularity is disappearing. Although Calcutta is buying less, western India takes more. The China demand is improving. Sellers are reserved, pending something more definite on the possible spinners' strike, which might seriously cramp the already much reduced yarn supplies.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE **Natural Color of the Hair**

SUPPOSED HE WAS DRUGGED.

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Jacob Pfam, a German, aged 45, was taken from an Ontario and Western train because he acted like a maniac. The man is on his way from Bismarck, N. D., to Odessa. The police believe he has been drugged and robbed. Papers show that he had made arrangements for sailing, but there was neither money nor a ticket on his person. He had a Western Union receipt for $56. Word was sent to the New York agents of the steamer, mentioned in the papers, asking for information.

GREAT LIGHTHOUSE LENS.

Extensive Experiments Will Be Made With It at Tompkinsville.

The lighthouse board has ordered a series of experiments to be conducted at Tompkinsville, N. Y., which will in all probability materially diminish the menaces to navigation along the New Jersey coast. The tests are intended to prepare for installation at Barnegat the splendid revolving lens exhibited at the Chicago World's fair. At Tompkinsville it will be erected in a room, and the electric light apparatus with which its illumination is supplied will be run continuously in order to study its trustworthiness and endurance and to make the lightkeepers familiar with its care. A closed room is essential for the conduct of these experiments, as otherwise all neighboring lights would be invisible to mariners on account of the blinding glare it diffuses at such distances as 10 or 12 miles.

The light now marking Barnegat is of a high order compared with other American coast safeguards and is visible in clear weather along a horizon 22 miles distant. But with the lens now to be tried the intensity is so great that, although the lighthouse itself could not be seen in the daytime beyond 22 miles, the illumination would be approachable through reflection from the clouds for at least 100 miles. This new light is of the revolving order, giving alternate flashes and eclipses, which further insures its recognition by navigators and prevents its confusion with other sources of illumination. If no difficulties arise during the forthcoming tests, it is proposed to put the lens into practical operation at Barnegat without delay.

Next Thursday evening in the banquet hall of the Billerica Centre town hall, Old Middlesex Chapter, S.A.R. will meet with Asa Pollard society, Children of the American Revolution. President Charles E. Adams of the Lowell society will preside and addresses will be made by prominent local members of the order.



Solid Comfort
in every pipeful—
B-L has a flavor never yet equalled—every taste suited in

B-L
TOBACCOS

Smoke "World's Fair."

Still Following the Old Way.

Selling Pianos Every Day

Somebody is always in want of a bargain and we have them all the time—just come in and hear and see them. We have a new line to select from direct from the factory at manufacturers' prices. Our parlors are open every night and we will be pleased to show our stock of Pianos and Organs. We give three months' lessons, stool, scarf and book free.

ESTEY
A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 148 Merrimack Street.

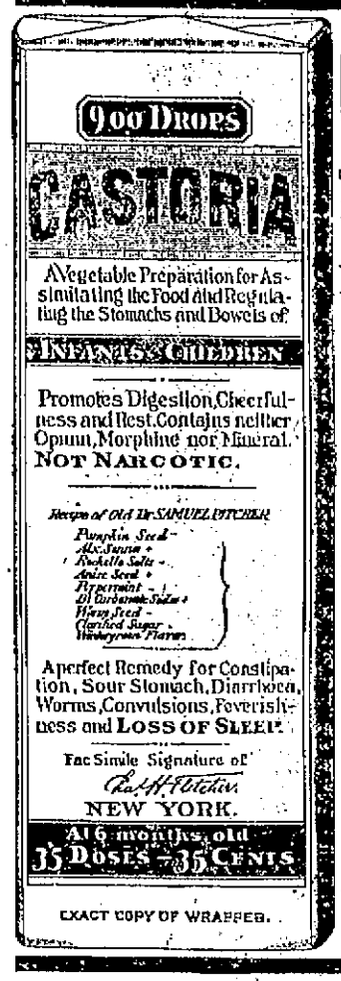
NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Oct. 25, 26, 27.
As strong a play as Monte Cristo.—N. Y. Journal.
E. J. Ruman's Picturesque Production.
"MONTEZUMA OF MEXICO"
By Col. Prentiss Ingraham, introducing the romantic actor, JOSEPH SLAYTOR. Superior players and specialty artists. The mutiny on board U. S. Warship. The great whipping scene. The escape from El moro Castle, Havana. The Mardi Gras Festival, New Orleans. The duel and other exciting events. Pathos, Comedy and Specialty Acts.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 28, 29, 30.
HARRY MORRIS'
20TH CENTURY MAIDS
Presenting THE CENTURY WIDOWS and TOO MUCH TRILBY, also LOLA MOLLIERE in Living Reproductions of Art.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought,
Bears the Fac-simile Signature
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher.
ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE.
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.

12 JOHN STREET.



This week we propose to mark a point in the history of Garment selling in Lowell, which will completely obliterate all previous so-called "Bargain Sales." It will pay you to take advantage of this offer.

Come Early, Do Not Wait.

FURS

The largest, most complete line of fine Furs ever shown in Lowell. Special values in Fur Jackets. Electric Seal Jackets from

$17.50 Upwards.

Astrachan Fur Jackets, from $14.75 to $35.

JACKETS.

$3.50, worth $4.75—One lot Beaver Jackets, black, blue or brown, fly front, worth $4.75, price $3.50.

$6.50, worth $8.75—Handsome Black Boucle Jackets, latest style, a bargain. Worth $9.75, price $6.50.

$8.75, worth $8.75—Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, fly front, fancy strap hitching, velvet collar, worth $8.75. Price $8.95.

CAPES.

Handsome Embroidered Plush Capes, style of cut, edged with Thibet Fur, very stylish, worth $9.75, for $6.75.

Children's Reefers

One lot Children's Reefers, blue, brown or black, cape and collar, trimmed with braid. Worth $4.50, price $2.95.

WAISTS.

A complete assortment of Silk, Velvet Corduroy and Wool Waists, all the latest effects.

CREDIT TO ALL

TIME TO CHANGE YOUR MIND.

If you are still hanging on to the old-fashioned idea that it is a saving of money to pay cash for Clothing or Cloaks, it is high time that you find out about our low prices and our way of giving credit. We make no extra charge for the accommodation and you are perfectly welcome to pay the bill as it suits you best, weekly or monthly. No notes or interest.

A FEW GREAT SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

Men's Fine Overcoats—our $10 Overcoats, strictly pure wool. Men's Business Suits—500 all-wool mixed plaid Suits, $10.75. Children's Reefers—double breasted with large sailor collar, $3.50. Ladies' Jackets—the very latest, $7.98. Ladies' Capes—Hundreds of garments to select from, $5.98. Ladies' Trimmed Hats—Our $4.75 Hat very elegant and stylish.

Caesar Misch
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING.
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

FOR GOVERNOR,
George Fred Williams of Dedham.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke.

FOR SENATOR, Seventh District,
Edward D. McVey of Lowell.

FOR SENATOR, Sixth District,
Alvin Fisher of Wes.ford.

Henry George is after Croker, not with a long stick, but with a sharp tongue. Mr. George has hinted that Croker had to leave the country for fear of getting into jail, but Croker makes an aggressive reply.

McKINLEY'S COMMISSION.

Great Britain has come out solidly against bimetallism and why should she not? The gold standard has made her rich because she is a creditor nation, just as it has brought distress upon this country because we are a debtor nation. President McKinley has aided in this eventuality by showing a distinct opposition to bimetallism and making an effort to establish the gold standard on a permanent basis. The action of the McKinley administration is in bad faith, because after appointing his commission, his administration plainly showed that the American government had no intention of favoring bimetallism.

PROPOSED UNION PACIFIC STEAL

Speaking of the proposed steal of the Union Pacific railroad property, the Philadelphia American, which is one of the ablest papers in the country and one of the best informed on the financial issue has the following important editorial:

Just one more word of protest we want to enter before the Union Pacific property is sold and a great part of the nation's interest in that property irretrievably lost. There is a first mortgage of $33,000,000 ahead of the government's claim of $58,000,000. On the first mortgage bonds, default in interest was purposely made, so that the property might be sold on the foreclosure of a lien ahead of the government. There was never any good honest reason for the default of interest on those bonds. The road, even in the years of the receivership, years when it has been systematically bled instead of fed by its feeders, has earned more than three times the interest charges on those bonds. The road, conveniently bankrupted in order that the claim of the government might be compromised, has now, at this time, $3,000,000 of cash in its treasury; it is even now, bled as it is, earning enough to pay 5 per cent. interest on the first mortgage and the claim of the government. The re-organizers count on the road earning 4 per cent. interest in $150,000,000 of capital, count on the road earning interest on an amount $60,000,000 in excess of the first mortgage and the government's claim, and yet the government proposes to sell its claim for 60 cents on the dollar—to give away 40 cents on each dollar of its claim. If the president did his duty, he would pay off the first mortgage, as he is authorized, aye, directed by law, and thus protect the government's interest.

LAURENCE J. SMITH DEAD.

The unexpected death of our esteemed citizen, Laurence J. Smith, Saturday afternoon, spread a gloom not only over the homes of his friends but the entire community. Gentle, upright, honest, conservative, sober, industrious, and frugal, Mr. Smith was the friend of temperance, the friend of justice, and right in every form and in every place. He was a self-made man, a man who made the best use of his time, not exclusively for his own benefit, but for the benefit of the country in which he lived, for the benefit of humanity in general. A poor boy, he toiled and fought in every form and in dustrious; as a citizen, he not only practised these exemplary qualities, but taught them to the community in which he lived. His name was the synonym of honor, his word was as good as his bond, his voice was a power in every cause for which it was raised. The temperance element of this city found him one of its strongest allies, the intemperate, not an avenger or a scoffer, but a man ready to sacrifice his time and his comfort to lift them to a better life.

Was it any wonder that a man of such principles should be elevated to high positions? He never sought public office, but when Mayor Pickman was called upon to select a democratic license commissioner, he made a most happy and acceptable selection when he chose Laurence J. Smith. A democrat in politics, he never sought election to any public office, although he served in the Common Council with distinctive ability. A fluent speaker, an elocutionist gifted with some dramatic talent, a good reasoner, and a friend to the oppressed, his presence was sought at public meetings, at demonstrations of all kinds where the voice of good and strong men was needed. It was these qualities which won for him the friendship of the great order of Foresters of America which selected him for its national head. This office like every other held by him, he filled with marked efficiency. And were it not that custom forbade his re-election, he would have been selected for a second term. Mr. Smith was at one time spoken of as a candidate for Mayor of Lowell and had he sought the position he might have had it. He was modest, retiring, conservative and was never known to utter an ill word against anybody, high or low. He was instinctively a gentleman and as a patriotic citizen of Lowell and of Massachusetts, he had no superior. His loss will be felt by this community and will be lamented by every agency for good within the scope of his acquaintance and his efforts for the uplifting of humanity will never be forgotten.

CURRENT COMMENT

Boston Herald—The question is asked what will be the fate of the New York Sun now that Mr. Dana is dead? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat answers this by saying it will continue to go on in prosperity if properly conducted. Our St. Louis contemporary compares a newspaper to an army. It needs a general at its head—in other words it needs to be managed and directed so as to secure and retain the favor of the public to whom it is addressed. A newspaper may be easily injured in incompetent hands; the instances are also many in which it has continued in prosperity and usefulness by being in intelligent and capable hands. The obvious rule for a prosperous newspaper is to continue the policy and the methods by which it has been built up. It is by a departure from them that misfortunes which have wrecked newspapers have almost invariably come.

N. Y. Sun—"I would be thankful if you would send me the addresses of some dealers in counterfeit money" writes a man in Ash Grove, Mo., to Postmaster Van Cott. "I enclose ten 10 cents in stamps and if you know of any such addresses please send them to me promptly."

The postmaster receives an assortment of curious requests by almost every mail. He is asked to find lost boys from the country, to negotiate the sale of farms, to secure engagements upon the metropolitan stage for young ladies who have made a success in suburban amateur dramatic societies, and even to suggest names for babies; but this is the first time, he says, that an opportunity to participate in the "green goods" business has been afforded him. His correspondent is evidently very much in earnest and signs his full name.

Manchester Union—Benj. Franklin, himself a practical printer, early recognized the advantage it would be to the colonies to manufacture the paper which they consumed. In his autobiography he speaks of his efforts in the encouragement of the industry and states that he was personally interested in the establishment of several of them. The process was crude enough in his day—a rude machine ground the rags to pulp which was subsequently placed upon wire. Zenas Crane inserted his own celebrated process to manufacture paper and as a consequence it was costly. These conditions continued for many years after the Revolution had rendered the United States independent of the mother country and it was as late as 1861 that Zenas Crane inserted his now celebrated advertisement in the Pittsfield, Mass., Sun: "Americans, Encourage your manufacturers and they will improve; Ladies, save your rags."

Brockton Enterprise—The order just issued by Secretary Long to give Commander flotilla coats of bottle green is the result of experiments lasting through years. It has long been thought that in battle the present white squadron, for example, would be too easy as a mark. But what a pity to change that magnificent white till stern necessity compelled.

Concord Monitor—Of the five recommendations made by the Massachusetts tax commission, that in reference to a tax on house rentals is attracting the most attention. This term is misleading and is not the title of the act prepared by the commission for submission to the governor and legislature. The title given to the bill is "An act imposing a tax upon the occupants of habitations," and it has been suggested that a more appropriate title would be "An income tax based upon the mode of life." Some of the Massachusetts newspapers seem to have misconstructed the spirit of the bill and treated it as an additional tax on real property, whereas it is a purely personal tax based upon a man's income as indicated by his manner of living.

Lawrence Tribune—A prominent feature of the celebration in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the launching of the frigate Constitution in Boston yesterday was the appearance of the blue jackets from the warships in the harbor. They inspired the thought that the United States now amounts to something on the high seas and that with the present navy and the sturdy fellows who paraded Boston's streets, foreign nations would think twice before provoking a conflict with this republic. A strong navy will revive the merchant service, which for years has mocked the glory of its former greatness when clipper ships sailed every sea, and the American flag displayed its starry beauty in every harbor. In these later years, the best energies of the country have been given to the development of manufactures, while commerce has been impoverished. The creation of the navy should stimulate commerce to renewed life and restore the country to its former place as a commercial nation.

Brockton Enterprise—The fool with the gun is still busy shooting people whom he takes for hunted animals in the woods, and there's no protection against a man who lacks brains and judgment and common sense and eyesight.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH.**

LAWRENCE VIEWS

OF THE RECENT MOUNTAIN ROCK DRUNK.

In an article in the Star upon what is calls the "Mountain Rock of Debauch," it says that the Lawrence members of the party, should, as soon as they saw what kind of a time was being held, retire and not disgrace the city which elected them.

We can just imagine such a contingency!

Picture to yourselves the members of our present city government seated on a car waiting to be taken to the trysting place. They are chaperoned by many outsiders, mostly made up of last summer's baseball "collegians," and all are engaged in a quiet and subdued conversation. The car starts finally, and until Mountain Rock is reached, the party while away the time by the rendition of several hymns. They at length reach the terminus, aglow with virtuous anticipation of the pleasant afternoon's enjoyment. They stare at the different objects of interest in the meanwhile vaguely wondering at the queer popping sounds which come from a spot around which several Lowell men are congregated. Suddenly one of their number announces with a face of horror, that the sounds are the result of the uncorking of bottles of beer. In an instant the determination is taken to fly—and immediately, led by one of the aldermen, they make a wild rush from the spot, with the wicked Lowell city fathers on their track. Down the road they run breathless and fearful, cheered on by several members of the local W.C.T.U., while behind them come the purveyors with beer in their hands to lure them to a fate worse than death. Virtue triumphs at last, and after regaling themselves with a glass of water at the Y.M.C.A. rooms, where they had taken refuge, they were escorted to the depot by the Lowell police and took the train for home, where they would be safe from the temptations which are liable to trap the unwary.—Lawrence American.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

LOWELL.

William H. Holgate to William J. Robinson, land with buildings on South Whipple street, $1.

Daniel W. McCarthy to Henry F. Maguire, land with buildings on Abbott street, $1.

Lucy S. Mitchell to Eleonora Marlon, land with buildings on Old Meadow road, $850.

Margaret Flynn to Hugh F. Duggan, land with buildings on Pleasant street, $1.

Gustave Paryn to Joseph A. Clans, lot of land on Shirley avenue, $1.

Elzire Gaillioeux to Bolsvert & Sanborn, lot of land on Ottawa street, $1.

Locks and Canals to Henry S. Courtney, lot of land on Tucker street, $1.

Shepard, Russell, and Fuller to Dennis A. Sullivan, land with buildings on Wentworth avenue, $1.

DRACUT.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to S. M. Vaughn, lot of land at Kenwood, $1.

James Stuart Murphy to S. M. Vaughn, lot of land at Brookside, $1.

Samuel Hagerman to Carl L. Braun, lot of land, $1.

TEWKSBURY.

Peter Sheehan, guardian, to Mary A. Cawley, land with buildings, $1410.

Walter Mott, et als., trustees, to Noe Patnaud, lot of land at Riverside Park, $500.

Walter Mott et. als., trustees, to Albert Desmarais, lote f land at Riverside Park, $1.

Napoleon Desmarais to Bolsvert & Sanborn, lot of land at Riverside Park, $1.

Noe Patnaud to Bolsvert & Sanborn, lot of land at Riverside Park, $1.

H. Junius Townsend et ux. to W. E. Simmons, lot of land on Andover street, $1.

Peter Sheehan, guardian, to Thomas H. Lawler, lot of land on Allen street, $500.

CHELMSFORD.

Minnie H. Thurston to W. H. Wiggin several lots of land at O'Hearn's Park, $1.

Alberto Smithson to Franklin D. Russell, lot of land on Enta street, $1.

CARLISLE.

Florence M. Cummings to Alice G. Green, land with buildings, $1.

BOXING GOSSIP

Jack Falvey, the well known New Bedford pugilist, and Young Riley of Fall River were matched at Newport yesterday. The stakes were placed at $250 a side, open to $500, and it is possible that the latter sum will be posted before the fight. The men will meet in a 20-round bout, for a decision at 139 pounds in Newport, Thanksgiving afternoon. They will enter the ring between 2 and 3 o'clock. The battle should prove a fast one.

STOLE A TEAM.

It isn't safe to leave your wagon, even in front of your door these days, as Amos Leighton of the firm of Leighton Bros., well knows. Amos left his horse standing on Central street in front of the store Saturday at noon and when, in a short time, he went to look for the animal, he found it not.

Then he notified the police but the horse hadn't been there and all the neighboring cities were notified. Billerica reported having seen it and today it turned up in Peabody.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

FAT A BURDEN.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt Will Take it Off—Some Reduced a Pound a Day.

Mrs. James B. (Fanny) Donovan, of the Donovons' Irish Sketch Artists, took Dr. Edison's Obesity treatment with the best results:



Messrs. Loring & Co., New York City:

Gentlemen:—About the first of January my stoutness had become burdensome and ungainly and my being in the theatrical profession it interfered with my acting, singing and dancing. I had tried everything to reduce me but could get no relief. I began to use Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt, and at once commenced to reduce, until now I am down to my normal weight. That distressed, heavy and languid feeling is entirely gone, and I feel like a new woman. Shortness of breath, with which I was greatly troubled, has been completely cured. I can safely recommend the Pills and Salt as the only true and effective flesh reducers in the world. Yours truly,

FANNY DONOVAN.
MRS. JAMES B. DONOVAN.

No "tonics," "nervines," "sarsaparillas," or other medicines required when these remedies are used. Our goods are sold by all first-class druggists.

THE HENRY MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 42 W. 22d Street, New York city, (Medical Department of Loring & Co.) is the largest and best appointed in the world. Its physicians are the most skilful and its appliances for the successful treatment of all diseases are the most complete and embrace every recent worthy invention for the benefit of suffering mankind. Electrical Sanitarium—Powerful and elaborate electrical apparatus for the reduction of obesity and the cure of nervous exhaustion and all chronic diseases of men and women. Dermatological department—Superfluous hair and facial blemishes removed. Special surgery. Free advice about any disease. Rupture cured.

One bottle of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills costs only $1.50; one bottle of Dr. Edison's Obesity Salt costs only $1. Send mail orders to Loring & Co., general agents for the United States.

We send free "How To Cure Obesity."

LORING & CO., DEPT. 110.
No. 42 W. 22nd St., New York City.
No. 3 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.
Nos. 56-62 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Artistic Elegance

The Puritan for October climaxes all publications for gentlewomen, and even itself. In it is a whole world of exquisite picturing and entertaining text.

Ten cents, $1 a year—at news-stands, or of Frank A. Munsey, New York.



THE ARENA OF POLITICS

THE DINGLEY DEFICIT.

Debt Increasing While the Trusts Are Wallowing In Prosperity.

The deficits of revenue still increase. Though, according to McKinley, Hanna and Dingley, it was necessary to call an extra session of congress in order to pass a tariff act which would produce enough revenue, the measure which was the outcome of their deliberations has already rolled up a deficit of some $18,000,000 in two months.

This is a most surprising record. The internal revenue taxes which the Republicans overlooked produced $1,000,000 increase, yet the total deficit was larger than ever before in our history. If continued at this rate, it would produce a debt of over $100,000,000 instead of the increased revenue of $118,000,000 predicted by Mr. Dingley in his first guess.

The deficits seem to be regarded pretty coolly by the Republicans. They need reminding that only a few months ago they were loudly asserting that the deficits of the Wilson tariff were ruining business. Now the Dingley deficits are doubly greater. Are they not ruining business?

When the Republicans called their extra session to carry out their agreements with the trusts, it was announced that the first work would be "to restore confidence" by making the receipts equal to the expenditures. Well, the receipts are not equal to the expenditures by some $18,000,000. Are we to understand that confidence has been restored in some unpremeditated, impulsive way?

Singularly enough, the Hanna papers that harped so long on deficits have no more to say on the subject. In their lexicons there is no such word as deficit. When the topic is introduced, they resolutely look the other way and maintain a silence as profound as that of Bill McKinley before he secured the Republican nomination. The worst of it is that the Hannaites have an argument, if they only knew it. They could point to the fact that though the government's account is overdrawn and its debt increases, the trusts are literally wallowing in prosperity.—Kansas City Times.

UNION PACIFIC ROBBERY.

A Monstrous Job Planned to Cheat the Government Out of $20,000,000.

A ring has all its plans laid to capture the Union Pacific railroad and cheat the government out of at least $20,000,000. If this plot succeeds, it will be followed by a similar robbery in the case of the Central Pacific.

Conspicuous among the members of this ring are J. Pierpont Morgan and Collis P. Huntington.

Attorney General McKenna, who consents to this robbery, was appointed to his place in the cabinet through the influence of Huntington.

No honest reason exists why the Union Pacific should not be made to pay every dollar of its debt to the government. The aided portion, on which the government has its lien, is a paying property.

Congress refused to authorize the deal with the ring, known as the reorganization committee, which, with the active concurrence of the attorney general, will be consummated unless the president forbids. This he has ample power to do. The law of 1887 provides a way for dealing with the Union Pacific whereby the treasury can be protected against this intended plunder and the whole debt collected.

Why should the administration hasten to do between sessions of congress what congress has declined to sanction? That body will convene again within less than two months, and a matter so important as the public's interest in the Union Pacific railroad cannot in decency be disposed of without the participation of the people's representatives.

The Union Pacific ring has hatched a monstrous job of brigandage, and the administration is threatened with a scandal the like of which has not shamed the country since the Credit Mobilier exposure.

President McKinley's own reputation is at stake.—New York Journal.

APOSTATE HANNA.

Denies the Power of a Protective Tariff to Raise Wages.

Hanna is apostate to the principles of protection. The excuse for protection has always been that it raises the workingman's wages, no matter what the condition of the labor market may be. Under protection it was not necessary that the surplus labor should be employed before wages would rise. Protection would inevitably bring about a rise. But Mark Hanna says of the present situation, under full protection:

"It is necessary that business should improve so much that the surplus of labor shall be used up before it is possible that the general scale of wages shall be advanced. It is the same old principle of supply and demand."

This is very significant. It practically denies the power of a protective tariff to increase wages. Not until the surplus labor—the thousands begging for work in the large cities and tramping the country—is absorbed can wages be expected to rise. No one claims that under protection surplus labor is ever absorbed. If this were so, strikes would succeed under protection to a greater extent than under a low tariff. But they do not.

Mark Hanna knows, if anybody does, that it is the law of supply and demand that fixes wages and not a high tariff. And he has in an unguarded moment said so, thereby announcing himself an apostate to the McKinley doctrine.

More Substantial.

Mr. Hanna is not depending upon his war record or the big crops. His hope is in his bar'l and Uncle Sam's bar'l.

The Party of Trusts.

But for the trusts there would today be no Hanna. In fact, there would be no Republican party.

Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes:
Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make

FO-MELIA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Tones your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Willson & Co.

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Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

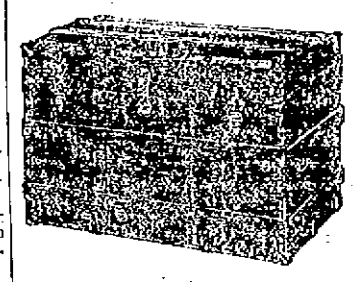
PRICE OF CAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,
(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.
P. F. DEVINE, Prop.

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY
Call at George W. Enright at
11 MIDDLESEX STREET,
Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Ortz's Ales are on draught. We keep no other brands. These are the best.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

BUY YOUR
SHEET MUSIC
At Green's Piano and Sewing Machine Rooms,
233 Central St., Fiske Block.

Potatoes!
Are you able to get good ones. We can suit you this week on price and quality. We always carry in our market a full line of Potatoes, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

The DAYLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp
will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.
I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.
Geo. H. Bachelder,
SOLE AGENT,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 40 Market street. John W. Kilman, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 70 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Logault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 10 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—600 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lee's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 75c at Dows', Central street. A. Moors', Gurham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large memory, one acre of land. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 high grade democrat, 1 first class grocers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon, 6 Robins St.

FOR SALE—NEAR MIDDLESEX STREET, eight room house and barn, 9000 feet of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, clean and quiet. 347 Merrimack street.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first class repair, large lot of land. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—NEW COTTAGES IN AYER CITY, corner Quebec and Plain streets. Rent $10 per month. Inquire of A. W. Parker, 306 Pine street, or A. C. Russell, Glidden Building.

TO LET—TENEMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS. None but respectable need to apply. 32 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGing house good location. Price $550. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 76.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, good set of building, some fruit, with 4 cows, 25 hens, 20 tons of hay, 2 wagons and all the farming tools. Seven miles from Lowell. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Bleaford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 16 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF HOT BED sash. J. W. Bennett, 661 Middlesex street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 1000 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Z., Sun office.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ITS EQUAL
$18.75
Buys an easy running Up-to-Date
SEWING MACHINE
We buy direct from manufacturers and sell direct to customers
No canvassers or commission men to pay. You get all that's in it.
RING'S Big Store
Sewing Machines and Bicycles.
Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER FRESH CARLOAD OF
Rochester Beer
FOOD BEER, EXPORT, PALE, BIENZE BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PREMIER.
$1.25 to $2 per case
JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent,
35-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

DR. KELLEY, 331
SURGEON-DENTIST
101 CENTRAL ST
opposite the Washington House

TO DEATH AND DISASTER

A New York Central Train Plunged Into Hudson River.

About Thirty Sent to Eternity—Settling of Road Bed on Account of a Retaining Wall Being Undermined the Cause.

Garrisons, N. Y., Oct. 25.—From the sleep that means refreshment and rest to the eternal sleep that knows no wakening, plunged in the twinkling of an eye yesterday morning 28 souls, men, women and children. Into the slimy bed of the Hudson river a train laden with slumbering humanity ploughed, dragging through the waters the helpless passengers.

There was nothing to presage the terrible accident which so suddenly deprived these unfortunates of life. The New York Central train which left Buffalo Saturday night had progressed for nearly nine-tenths of the distance towards its destination. The engineer and his fireman had just noted the gray dawn breaking in the east and the light streak of red betokening the sun's appearance, when the great engine, a servant on the rails and a devil off, plunged into the depths of the river. Neither engineer nor fireman will ever tell the story of the terrible moment, for with his hand on the throttle, the engineer plunged with his engine to the river bottom and the fireman too was at his post. Behind them came the express car, the combination car and the sleepers, and these piled on top of the engine.

It is known that it was a little foggy and that the track was not visible, but if there was any break in the lines of steel it must have been of very recent happening, for only an hour before there had passed over it a heavy train laden with human freight; neither is there an explanation ready, and all is conjecture.

The section of the road was supposed to be the very best on the entire division. There was a retaining wall all along the bank, and while the tide was high, yet it was not unprecedented.

What seems to have happened was that underneath the tracks and the ties the heavy wall had given way, and when the great weight of the engine struck the unsupported tracks it went crashing through the rest of the wall and toppled over in the river. Then there happened what on the railroad at any other time would have caused disaster, but now proved a very blessing. As the train plunged over the embankment the coupling that held the last three of the six sleepers broke and they miraculously remained on the broken track. In that way some 00 lives were saved.

Frightful Struggle For Life.

Of eye witnesses there were none except the crew of a tug passing with a tow. They saw the train with its lights as it came flashing around the curves, and then saw the greater part of it go into the river. Some of the cars with closed windows floated and the tug, whistling for help, cast off its hawser and started to the rescue.

A porter jumped from one of the cars that remained on the track and ran into the yard of Augustus Kah's house near where the accident occurred and stood screaming for help and moaning that the train was in the river and that the passengers were drowned. Kah hastily dressed himself and, getting a boat, rowed with the porter to the scene of the accident. As they turned a point in the bank they came upon the express car and the combination car floating about 20 feet from shore, but sinking every minute. One man was taken from the top of the car and efforts were made to rescue those inside who might be alive. A few were gotten out, the passengers left upon the track making a human bridge to the shore to take the wounded over. The day coach and smoker had gone down in the deeper water, and rescue was impossible. In the latter coach the conditions must have been horrible. The car turned completely over, and the passenger end of it was in the deep water, while the baggage end stood up towards the surface. The men in that lower end must have fought like fiends for a brief period, for the bodies when taken out were a mass of wounds.

The closing scene of the first day of this tragedy is drawn around a common car that stands near the scene of the accident, where nearly a score of badly mutilated bodies, none of them yet claimed by friends, are lying in a long row, grewsome evidences of a disaster, the greatest that has ever occurred on this railroad.

Occupants of the Cars.

The wrecked train was known as the state express. It left Buffalo at 7 o'clock Saturday night and was due in New York at 7 Sunday morning. The train was hauled by engine 872, and consisted of one American express car, one composite baggage and smoking car, one day coach and six sleepers. This was the make-up of the train when it left Poughkeepsie, the last stopping place before the disaster, at 5:16 a. m. At this time there were in the smoker, in addition to the baggage man, Herman Acker of Peekskill, who was in his compartment; eight Chinamen, en route from the Canadian border to New York, and a middle aged man, supposed to be Thomas Reilly of St. Louis. All of these, excepting the baggage master, perished. The day coach contained 15 or 20 passengers, many of whom were women and children. How many of these escaped is not known, but at least 12 were drowned or killed in this car. Behind the coach were the six sleepers, the Glenalpine, with 15 passengers; the Hermes with 12, the Niobe with 11, the Diana with about 15, Anita, nearly full, and Racket River with no passengers. The total cargo of human freight consisted of something over 100 people.

At Fiskill the train lessened its speed, as it is customary to run from that point to Tarrytown at the rate of about 25 miles an hour. Most of the passengers were asleep, those in the sleepers being in their berths, while the occupants of the coach and smoker were for the most part doubled up in their seats. Just how the train met its awful fate will never be fully known, for the men who first felt the danger, Engineer John Foyle and Fireman John Tompkins, lie dead in the cab of their locomotive at the bottom of the river. Conductor Parish, who was in charge of the train, and who was making up his report in one of the cars when the crash came, was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. When he recovered he was three seats ahead of the one in which he had been sitting.

Sweetest Music Ever Heard.

One of the few occupants of the coach who escaped with his life was Frank J. Degan, a wood finisher of New York. His left eye was cut by broken glass and his body was slightly bruised. Mr. Degan made this statement: "With my friend, W. H. G. Myers of Passaic, N. J., who was killed in the car from which I escaped, I had been to Poughkeepsie. We boarded the train at that place and took a seat in the coach. Three other people got on at Poughkeepsie, one a woman and the two others were men, one of whom looked like a railroad employe. As near as I can judge there were 18 people in the coach, most of them being women and children, and nearly all were asleep. Myers and I sat in the middle of the car.

"When the crash came the car gave a great lurch and rolled over on its side. The water rushed in, and almost instantly the lights went out. I knew we were in the river, and the car seemed to plough through the water for some time after it was submerged. The car was tilted over on one side and I managed to reach the fanlight overhead and cling to it until help came. I heard people in the back part of the car groaning as if they were pinned fast. It was so dark that I could see no one, and I think the passengers must have been drowned like rats.

"After awhile—it seemed an age—I heard people on the top of the car, and an ax crashed through the roof. The noise of that ax in the splintered timbers made the sweetest music I ever heard in my life. Soon they had a hole cut in the roof and pulled me out through it. A man and a boy, father and son, were also rescued in the same way, but I know of no other occupant of the coach escaping. The car at this time was floating, but fast filling with water, and we were put ashore in a rowboat. I am sure that my friend Myers was drowned."

Augustus Kah, living near the scene of the wreck, gives this description: "It was about five minutes before 6 when I was awakened by someone in my yard calling for help. Looking out of my window, I saw a sleeping car porter, who shouted: 'For God's sake, man, if you own a boat come quickly. Our train is in the river and people are drowning.' I dressed myself, and accompanied by the porter, got into my rowboat and rowed around the curve to where the train was in the river. When we reached the cars, which were submerged nearly to their roofs, the engine being entirely out of sight, the crews of the tugboats were making efforts to save the passengers. The first man I saw them take out was, I think, the agent of the express car. The first persons we succeeded in rescuing were two Chinamen who were sitting on the roof of the smoker. One had his arm broken. We put them ashore, and then took three more persons off the top of another car. At the same time people in their underclothes were being taken out of the sleeping cars by the crews of the several tugs. One man on shore, with an arm cut off, was dying, and we made his last moments as comfortable as possible. I want to say that the porters showed great bravery and saved many lives."

One of the trainmen who survived the disaster made it his first duty to run to the nearest signal tower to telegraph for help. The place where the wreck occurred is rather isolated. It is just at the entrance to what is known as King's cut, three miles south of Garrisons and five miles north of Peekskill.

The other express trains were following close behind the ill-fated state express, and the engine of one of them was sent to Garrisons for General Manager Toucey, who lives there, while the other engine hurried to Peekskill for medical aid. Mr. Toucey was the first official of the railroad at the scene, reaching there at 7:30. The engine which brought him there returned to Cold Spring and brought back Drs. Winslow, Fillebrown and Murdock. In the meantime Drs. Charles and Percy Mason, Tilden, Sowden and Lynn had arrived and all the doctors were soon at work among the injured.

"There Was a Terrible Bump."

Of the dramatic horror of the situation in the combination car when it left the track and struck the water perhaps the best account is to be had from the story of Hermann Acker of Peekskill, the baggageman. Acker was suffering from shock when seen, but the scenes he graphically described. He said: "John Shaw, agent for the Westcott Express company, and myself were in the compartment, when suddenly there was a terrible bump and then a rush of water that forced us toward the roof of the car. The car seemed to turn completely over and had filled with water to within about a foot of the top. When we struck the car whirled completely around, the end which the Chinese occupied being under water, while our end was tilted up. We swam around and got a ventilator open and, noting the situation, got an ax from a tool box which was afloat and smashed a panel in the end of the car. We crawled through the hole to the roof of the car, and a rowboat came out and took us ashore."

Acker has been a railroad man many years and has escaped from three serious accidents. His arm is badly cut and his body bruised. Shaw escaped injury.

The first victim of the disaster was found on shore, dying. He was badly bruised about the head and body, and his right arm was cut off near the shoulder, the bleeding stump alone showing. The member was not found. The man was placed on a train and taken to Peekskill, but died on the way. The body was that of a middle-aged man.

Five men were rescued from the top of a floating car a few minutes after the accident. They were put on a train and taken to Peekskill, about 10 miles down the road, where they were admitted to the hospital and their wounds dressed. Of the five three were Chinamen and none was fatally injured. The Americans were: John E. Ryan, Jersey City, 30 years old, badly lacerated hands, shoulder and knee; Clarence Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., aged 26, clerk in the office of the comptroller of the New York Central railroad, broken shoulder. The three Chinamen were suffering from bad scalp wounds. Morgan escaped from a floating car through a broken panel and swam ashore. Though badly hurt, he helped another passenger out.

Statement As to the Cause.

General Manager Toucey gave the following statement as to the cause of the disaster: "The accident was caused by the bed of the railroad being washed out in some inexplicable manner. In this undermined condition the track sank as soon as the weight of the train was put on it, and the embankment, giving way, the train was of course precipitated into the river. Such a condition as this we have never looked for. Trains have been running over this spot for years and years without accident or difficulty of any kind, and this piece of track was considered as good as any section of the road. Not only was the roadbed the hardest kind of an embankment, but it was strengthened by a retaining water wall of solid masonry three feet thick."

Other railroad officials were of the opinion that a quicksand foundation of some kind below the water line was responsible for the sinking of the roadbed.

The terrible evidences of the frightful wreck were visible at the point two miles below here Sunday night under intensely spectacular circumstances. The great wrecking car torch threw a red glare over the men busily engaged in tearing apart the wreckage to get at any bodies that might be under it. The men worked with as much energy as if there were living creatures to be saved, and ever and anon would bring to the surface a body cramped into abnormal position, and then renew their efforts. On the top of the partly submerged cars a gang of men chopped away with axes, and the huge derrick from the wrecking train tore out the mahogany trimmings, ceilings and berths in the endeavor to recover somebody's loved one from the wreck. On shore a great gang of men worked to get the inside or up track so repaired that there would be no trouble in getting trains through.

Before noon General Manager Toucey had formed an estimate of the number of dead, which he placed at 28, and no change in this estimate was made during the day.

The Submerged Cars.

When a diver arrived from New York this afternoon the first thing he did was to go through the submerged sleeping cars. He reported that he found no bodies, but said that one or more might be under the berths, which were in great confusion. It was three o'clock before the derrick and hoisting engine could raise the combination car, consisting of the smoker and baggage compartments, to such a position that the top of it was out of water. Slowly the big load began to rise, and in a few minutes it had been turned over so that the windows were clear of the water. The body of a man came out of a window as this car was being brought to the shore. A boat was near by, and the oarsmen secured the body. A derrick next pulled the day coach to the shore, and the searching parties were able to reach it. Although it is known there were many more in the coach, but six bodies were recovered, and two of these were women. They were all placed side by side.

WEALTHY FARMER MURDERED.

Boston, Oct. 25.—A special to The Herald from Bangor, Me., says: "A Chamcook (N. B.) dispatch reports the murder there of Patrick O'Brien, a wealthy farmer, on Thursday last. The crime was not discovered until yesterday, when O'Brien's body was found in the Waweig river."

An Angel of Mercy.

Truly, the miraculous cures of rheumatism made by Salvation Oil, justly earned for it the title: an angel of mercy; for many bed-confined rheumatics have experienced the great, curative properties of this modern liniment. "I used Salvation Oil for rheumatism and found it a sure cure. I used three bottles and am now perfectly well, and I would feel myself a benefactor if I could induce every person afflicted with rheumatism to try Salvation Oil." James H. Bryant, Debruhls, N. C. Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents, but some dealers may say, "we are out of it," hoping to sell a cheap substitute instead. Insist on getting Salvation Oil, or go to some other dealer who will sell it to you.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A MOST BLOODY RECORD

Made by a Frenchman Guilty of Nineteen Murders.

He Acknowledges That He is Responsible for Eleven—His Crimes Coming to Light.

London, Oct. 25.—There is no longer any doubt that Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," has the bloodiest record in the modern history of violent crimes. He is accused of 19 murders and two assaults on women. He confesses to 11 murders and admits there were more, but declines to give details. His confessions have been fully substantiated in most cases.

The latest charge against him is the murder of a girl 19 years old named Theresa Ply. She was walking on the road near Finarville at 5 o'clock on the evening of April 5 last. The man caught her by the throat and threw her down. The next day she was found dead, her body bearing knife thrusts, while two fingers were cut from the hands. Investigation led to the fact that a tramp, who is supposed to have been Vacher, had been seen on the road by peasants before and after the crime. The wayfarer was described by the countrymen as having spoken in a fantastic manner like the murderer now under examination, who has repeatedly declared that he was raised up by divine providence as a scourge to humanity.

Another person, who was first accused instead of Vacher, has now been cleared of the terrible suspicion. He is a peasant named Baunier, and he was under arrest for three weeks on a charge of the murder of one of the shepherd lads whose throats were cut by Vacher.

A SAD HOLOCAUST

A Hotel Burned With Three Guests Victims.

AN OIL CITY FIRE HAS FATAL EFFECTS.

Seventeen Guests Nearly Suffocated by Smoke.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 25.—Three persons were burned to death and seven more were severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kelletville, 25 miles southeast of Oil City, on Sunday morning at an early hour. The building was a three-story one, roughly built of double boards. When the firemen first discovered it, there were 17 persons asleep in the hotel. At that time the fire, which had originated on the second floor of the building, shut off all retreat from rooms on the floor above. Six men on the second floor and five on the third saved themselves by jumping from the windows to the ground below, but there was none of these who escaped without severe burns or hurts.

Those killed are: Professor Tucker, aged about 65 years, who traveled about the country giving stereopticon sketches and is supposed to have come from Sewickly, near Pittsburg; Andrew Salagiver of Tionesta, a mail carrier, aged 21 years, and partly paralyzed; Kate Miller of Kelletville, aged 19 years.

Emma Kiser, a teacher in the Kelletville schools, was so badly burned about the face and body and so severely injured by jumping from the second story that she may die. What remained of the bodies of Tucker and Salagiver were gathered together and were not enough to fill an ordinary cigar box. The fire is supposed to have originated by Professor Tucker knocking over a lamp in his bedroom, as he had the toothache and used the lamp for making hot applications.

STRENGTH OF OUR NAVY.

Washington, Oct. 25.—In his annual report to the secretary of the navy, Philip Richborn, chief constructor, says that the strength of the navy on Oct. 1 was 141 vessels all told, including the ships of both old and new navies. It is stated that during the last few months of the last fiscal year a considerable amount of work upon vessels that had been authorized by congress had to be suspended owing to lack of funds. This caused a heavy drain upon the new appropriations at the beginning of the fiscal year, and makes their exhaustion before the first of next July almost an assured fact.

Chief Richborn says this is a discouraging state of affairs, as the exhaustion means a wholesale reduction of the navy yard forces and the discharge of competent and trained men. He points to the advantage and economy of having at least one vessel building at each important navy yard. Probably the most desirable type of vessel for the purpose intended, particularly in view of the present state of the armor question, would be that if a sheathed cruiser of comparatively light draught and great coal endurance, with quarters for flag officers.

CIGAR SELLER SHOT.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 25.—James A. Mather, aged 65 years, keeper of a cigar store, was held up and probably fatally shot by a robber yesterday. A man who gave his name as John Cowan and George Woodward, and who says he belongs in New York, was arrested. He admits having a prison record. Accompanied by another man, who subsequently escaped, he walked into the store and pointed a revolver at Mather, demanding his money. Mather seized the weapon and tried to wrest it from Cowan. The latter fired, and the ball struck Mather in the mouth. Cowan and his companion rifled the money drawer and fled. Cowan was caught at the Philadelphia ferry, but his companion got away.

ACCUSED SISTER OF FORGERY.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 25.—Henry Martin and Laura Dodson, his wife's sister, were arrested Sunday in New York on the charge of forgery. They left Jacksonville two months ago during the absence of Mrs. Martin, going to New York. Mrs. Martin reported that about $500 drawn by checks on her bank account were forgeries, and investigation proved that they had been uttered by her sister. The bank, the Savings and Trust of this city, at once placed detectives on the track of the fugitives, and they were located.

OF DESPERADOES

Bold Attempt to Rob Two Men

NEAR HAVERHILL — DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Prompt Resistance Saved Intended Victims.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 25.—Whether two men participated in two hold-ups and two robberies which occurred in this city Saturday night is not as yet known. If they did, their gain from the two former jobs was nothing, while the robberies netted but a small amount.

The first of this series of crimes was reported by Councilman R. H. Woods, who told the police that in driving to his home in the suburbs at 10:30 o'clock, two men jumped from the side of the road, and, while one held the horse's head, the other attempted to climb into the carriage. Mr. Wood used his whip with such good effect that the man jumped back to the ground and then the horse suddenly started, and both men were left behind.

That the same men must have sought to make good their loss, seems probable from the story of Walter H. Sturgis, a provision dealer, who reported that he too was held up within a few minutes of the time when Mr. Wood escaped the highwaymen and only a short distance from the scene of that encounter. Two men rushed out at him and while one grabbed the horse, the other climbed over the back of the wagon and grappled with his intended victims. As in the first case, the man was met with a stout resistance, and was forced to call for assistance from his partner. Before the latter arrived at the wagon, Sturgis managed to reach his revolver, and fired two shots, one of which he was sure took effect. Sturgis had over $300 in his pocketbook.

About an hour later, Lewis Estovitch, who lives over his store, heard a slight noise on the floor below, and, grasping his revolver, he hurried down stairs. Just as he entered the store he saw two men rush to the window and throw themselves out, while Estovitch fired two shots after them. Some time during the night a lodging house not far from Estovitch's store was entered and a large amount of clothing taken.

CAPTURE OF THREE BURGLARS.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 25.—The clothing store of Besse, Carpenter & Co. was entered soon after 11 o'clock Sunday morning and $200 worth of clothing and about $30 in money taken. Three men giving the names of James Davis of Chicago, aged 22; Louis Parker of Baltimore, aged 18, and Mark Berry of Denver, 23, were captured in the afternoon three miles out of the city and the goods and money were found on them. They are without doubt professionals.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

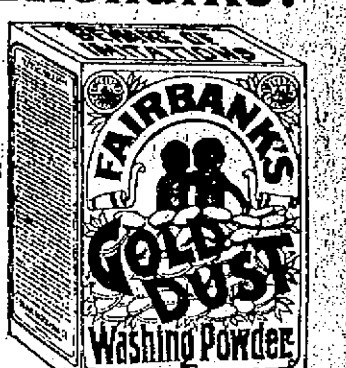
NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack, 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans $5. exp. paid. Sample of "Best Poultry Paper" sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

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Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
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A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

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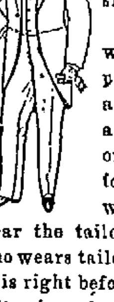
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For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

IS IT BY CHANCE



that we employ more hands, use up more cloth, work earlier and later than any other shop in the street?

To call it chance would be to say that people are indifferent as to what they wear, as just as likely to go one place as another for their clothes. You will not say that if you wear the tailor article. The man who wears tailor-made is pretty sure he is right before he goes ahead.

Step in and see the 16 suits on hand awaiting delivery.

E. B. BRADY & CO.

TAILORS,

42 CENTRAL STREET.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 1, over Moir Bros., open every evening.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

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Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

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ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

Millinery Opening

We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Abbie M. Smith

173 Merrimack Street, Lowell.
Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

Runels' Building.—Ninth Season.

Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct 2.

Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 2d, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $3.00; 8 lessons, $1.00; private lessons at residence, 50c., at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 50 Read street corner Fourth.

AGENTS WANTED—GREATEST OFFER out. We furnish everything; no experience required; liberal terms. Write for full information, showing actual results. Mutual Manufacturing Co., 126 Chambers street, New York.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of Bridget O'Shea, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Bernard D. O'Connell of Lowell in said county, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty sixth day of October, A. D., 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE CUBANS FOR LIBERTY.

Review of the Rebellion Against Spanish Tyranny.

Summary of the Cuban War to Date.

ARMY STRENGTH.

	Feb., 1895.	Oct., 1897.
Spanish	19,000	200,000
Cuban	1,000	60,000

LOSS OF LIFE.

	In battle.	Disease.
Spanish	20,000	40,000
Cuban	10,000	20,000

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

American	$20,000,000
English	2,000,000
French	1,200,000
German	900,000
Chinese	150,000
Spanish	100,000,000
Cuban	60,000,000
Total	$173,000,000

COST OF MAINTAINING SPANISH ARMY.

Thirty months, at $11,000,000 a month	$330,000,000

SUGAR CROP.

In 1895-6	$70,000,000
In 1896-7	14,000,000
Net loss	$56,000,000

TOBACCO CROP.

In 1895	$15,000,000
In 1897	2,000,000
Net loss	$13,000,000
Total cost of war to date, including crops	$372,000,000

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CUBA.

In 1895	$75,000,000
In 1897	100,000

The departure of General Weyler from Havana marks an epoch in the Cuban struggle for liberty. The downfall of the Weyler rule in the unhappy isle means that the rebellion will soon come to an end; and that the army of Gomez will victoriously occupy Havana before Christmas.

The recent defeats of the Spanish arms in Cuba point inevitably to the early withdrawal of the Spanish army. Never since the beginning of the war have Cubans been more hopeful or better prepared to carry on the battle for liberty. Never were they so well supplied with men, money and munitions. The campaign now in progress is a military movement in the true sense, and the Cubans thus far have carried all before them. It is a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that the dream of the Cuban patriots soon will be realized.

The war in Cuba is merely a continuation of former struggles of freemen for the priceless gift of liberty. The Ten Years' war, extending from 1868 to 1878, it is true, ended with disaster to the Cubans, but the leaders hoped on and planned for another and more powerful blow at Spanish supremacy.

Jose Marti, a Cuban by birth, headed the new movement. Marti imbibed the love of liberty with his mother's milk. As a boy he had seen his parents struck down by Valmaceda's assassins. He had barely escaped with his own life. Coming to this country, he studied and waited for the time when the militant spirit of the Cuban people would rise to the fighting point. He formed a home rule party in Cuba and in the various American states, and collected funds with which to carry on the work of reform, meanwhile earning his own living as a writer. In 1892 Marti formed the revolutionary party. The seed had been sown and the crop was ripe. He and his companions clasped hands and swore never to abandon the cause of freedom for Cuba, no matter what might happen. Then clubs were formed in every city in the Union where Cubans lived, and the refugees who had fled to the United States after the Ten Years' war began to send in funds in larger volume from the cigar factories in which they were employed.

Commercial intercourse between the United States and Cuba was going on uninterruptedly at that time, and the movement attracted little attention. But Marti prosecuted his work with great vigor. He purchased and cached arms and ammunition along the Florida coast, in San Domingo, in Hayti, in Costa Rica and even on the island of Jamaica.

Marti spent three years in his work of arousing latent enthusiasm and in collecting the sinews of war.

Finally he visited General Gomez in San Domingo and persuaded the old soldier again to assume the military leadership of the scattered Cuban forces. Gomez reluctantly consented, and at a given signal the flames of revolution burst forth.

It was Feb. 24, 1895, that Jose Marti raised the standard of "Cuba Libre" in Camaguey. Word had been conveyed by courier all over the island a week before. The secret agents of the Spanish government apparently knew of the contemplated step as soon as the Cubans themselves, for Feb. 23 the then Captain General Calleja suspended constitutional guarantees by proclamation and next day announced that the crime of sedition would be punished with instant death. At that time there were 19,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba and 59,000 volunteers subject to immediate call if an emergency arose which required their services.

Marti's programme was carried out to the letter, and with such unanimity that the authorities realized that they had an organized movement to meet. The home government at Madrid immediately was notified, and the situation was deemed serious enough to warrant the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Abruzza, in announcing that martial law had been proclaimed in Cuba, saying that it was in order to check the brigandage instigated by Cuban refugees in America. The captain general began immediately to strengthen the defenses of Havana, and, following a favorite Spanish custom, arrested and threw into jail scores of Cubans suspected of sympathy with the insurrectionists. The volunteers were called into active service, the regulars were dispatched to the suburbs of the city to guard against surprise and all the gunboats in the harbor of Havana were ordered to patrol the coast.

The government at Madrid was well aware that the situation it had to face was a serious one, and, in the hope of striking an immediate and decisive blow, sent 7,000 picked men to join the regulars. The re-enforcements proved to be of comparatively little value under General Calleja, for in several minor engagements his troops were so harassed by the guerrilla mode of warfare waged upon them that they were loath to take the aggressive and were content to rest on their arms and await further orders.

In accordance with a prearranged programme the brothers Maceo, Jose and Antonio, had sailed from Port Limon, in Costa Rica, and landed on Fortune island, near Baracoa, with 20 followers and prepared to join the forces which were then waiting for a leader. The Spanish government had every reason to fear the influence of Antonio Maceo, because of the part he had taken in the latter part of the Ten Years' war, and it was determined to crush him first and then deal with Marti and Gomez.

General Martinez de Campos, the ablest and bravest soldier in the Spanish army, was selected to proceed to Cuba and crush out the rebellion without any delay. He arrived in Havana in the middle of April, and, not being aware of the exact whereabouts of Maceo, determined to make war on Gomez, who was then known to be in the east. His plan of campaign was to construct a trocha, or barrier, between the province of Santiago de Cuba and the province of Puerto Principe and so hem in the enemy and destroy him, but Gomez was too wily and refused to be trapped, although General Campos announced officially ten days after his arrival that the insurrection would be quelled within five months.

Meanwhile the Cubans were carrying out their plans as originally decided upon. General Antonio Maceo took command of 6,000 men in Santiago de Cuba. His brother Jose moved to the east and met Gomez and Marti, supporting them in the battle of Guantanamo, the first important engagement of the war, and which resulted in the Spanish being defeated. Early in May the four leaders met, and it was decided that Marti and Gomez should move their forces farther to the west and enter Camaguey, where they were to proclaim the civil government. When they reached Holguin, they were greeted by 1,000 recruits under Colonels Manduly and Miro. Immediately after their arrival at Camaguey the manifesto was issued to the world, and the march was continued to Dos Rios, where, May 1, a Spanish force was encountered, and a battle ensued. Here the Cubans suffered their first serious loss. General Jose Marti, while leading a charge, was shot through the heart. On the very day that he met his death the eloquent appeal which he prepared and proclaimed at Camaguey reached the United States and was published throughout the country.

The commander in chief of the Spanish forces at once announced that the loss of Marti had broken the backbone of the rebellion, but in this, as he had been in his previous statement, he was mistaken. Instead of discouraging the Cubans, Marti's death seemed to intensify their feelings. Recruits flocked to the insurgent ranks, and the subscriptions to the war fund increased. The trocha, which was to have been such an effective bar to the progress of the rebels, proved a complete failure. Gomez crossed it and entered the southern part of the province of Puerto Principe, where his force was augmented by the enlistment of several hundred of the most prominent young men in the province.

General Campos saw by this time that the task he had undertaken was by no means an easy one. He was forced to change his plan of campaign, and, instead of following Gomez up and crushing him out of existence, he declared the province of Puerto Principe in a state of siege. But the declaration did not stop Gomez from making a circular march and capturing the towns and forts of Altagracia, El Mulato and San Jeronimo, together with a large quantity of war munitions and a number of horses. The rainy season then was at its height, and the Cuban general ceased active operations for a time and permitted his antagonists to wear themselves out searching for him.

Marti's death made it necessary to select a successor to the head of the revolutionary party, and the choice fell upon Tomas Estrada Palma, ex-president of the Cuban republic and a resident of the state of New York. Headquarters were opened at 66 Broadway, afterward removed to 56 New street. Several efforts were made by Spanish agents to connect Senor Palma with the sending of war material to the Cubans in violation of the neutrality laws, but it was impossible to secure any evidence against him, and he was never legally accused.

As soon as the rainy season of 1895 was over Spain began pouring more troops into the island. Thirty thousand had been sent up to June and 20,000 more in July. The total of the Cuban army did not then comprise more than 15,000 men, and not more than 3,000 were armed. It became necessary to supply them with rifles and ammunition, and expeditions were fitted out from time to time, sailing from Philadelphia, New York, Key West and other points along the southern coast. The great majority of these enterprises were successful, and the insurgents gradually were supplied with what they needed to carry on their war against the Spaniards. The only complete failure was the Competitor expedition, which was captured and several of the crew drowned. Those who were captured were thrown into prison and still are there, awaiting trial, although their alleged offense was committed more than 16 months ago.

The Spanish navy proved altogether inadequate to deal successfully with these filibusters. Recruits continued to get in until at the end of August the army had increased from 15,000 to 20,000. Up to that time 57,000 soldiers had been sent from Spain, but Campos still was unable to make good his boast. Much dissatisfaction was expressed in Madrid with his humane policy, and the ultra monarchists were constantly urging a war of extermination. The Spanish commander narrowly escaped capture in the latter part of July, and his experience led him to admit that the strength of the insurgents was greater than he had given them credit for.

Campos was at the head of 3,000 troops, including the Sixth Peninsular battalion, and had advanced to Bayamo to engage Gomez, whom he hoped to catch between two fires. He expected to destroy the Cuban commander and follow up that coup by advancing on Maceo and either capturing or killing him. This he felt certain would crush the rebellion. But General Campos, instead of doing either of these things, not only suffered disastrous defeat but almost lost his own life. His vanguard fell into an ambush and suffered heavy loss.

His main column was about a mile in the rear, with himself and General Santocildes at its head. A quick advance was made, and an engagement ensued which lasted six hours. General Santocildes was killed while gallantly defending his superior officer. The Spaniards were forced to retreat and took shelter in a building which was fiercely besieged by the Cubans. Toward sunset the firing ceased and General Campos succeeded in making his escape by being carried out on a stretcher as though dead. With his troops he fell back toward Havana.

The battle of Bayamo, which was the first in which Campos had come into personal conflict with the enemy, was responsible for his subsequent recall to Spain and the substitution of General Weyler. More than 300 Spanish soldiers and 25 officers were killed during this engagement. The Cubans lost 2 officers and 50 men.

The next signal defeat of the Spaniards was at San del Indio, Aug. 31, 1895, when an attempt was made to capture Jose Maceo, who was lying ill in a hospital. Antonio Maceo came to the rescue of his brother and drove the enemy off, punishing him severely.

With the coming of September the rebellion, instead of showing signs of weakening, was stronger than ever. The island was aflame from Santiago de Cuba in the east to Pinar del Rio in the west. Gomez had materially strengthened his forces. More expeditions had been landed and more ammunition distributed.

Sept. 13 a republican form of government was established. Representatives from each of the provinces met at Jimaguayu and constituted themselves a constitutional assembly. They adopted a constitution and elected by ballot officers to represent the Cuban government.

Although Maximo Gomez had been selected by the New York junta as the commander in chief of the army of liberation, he was again chosen by ballot cast by the assembly, and Antonio Maceo was elected second in command, with the rank of lieutenant general.

The failure of General Campos to fulfill his promise and his retreat to Havana were followed by the first serious war measure on the part of the Cubans. The cane grinding season was about to open, and Gomez issued an order that no cane should be ground anywhere. The Cuban soldiers rigidly enforced the order, and it proved a serious blow to the enemy. Gomez entered and passed through Santa Clara province without interference, and for a time it was feared that he intended to attack the capital itself. Troops were called from the front, and additional defenses were constructed around Havana. Campos made a requisition for more men, and they were sent by thousands. Not less than 29,000 arrived in the bay of Havana in October, and by the end of November 130,000 had been poured into the island since the beginning of hostilities in the previous February. This, added to the regulars and volunteers, made a grand total of 190,000 Spanish soldiers to oppose less than 25,000 Cubans.

General Gomez's command consisted of but 9,000 men, only 2,000 of whom were armed with effective weapons. He marched to the west as he pleased, destroying everything in his path. Campos remained, meanwhile, tied up in Havana. Gomez and Maceo together crossed the western trocha into Pinar del Rio province, and there Maceo established himself in the natural fortresses afforded by the hills. His force gradually was increased until it had swollen to an army of 5,000 men, most of them armed with machetes and twelfths mounted. Muskets and ammunition were scarce.

Gomez parted with Maceo a few days before Christmas, 1895, and moved back to the eastward, passing close to Havana. The government was seriously crippled, and Spain was in a white heat of rage.

Campos was recalled. His humiliation at Bayamo had discredited him, and the extraordinary achievement of Gomez in marching back and forth within cannon shot of Havana capped the climax.

General Marin succeeded Campos, but his forces were cut to pieces and put to rout at Candelaria and Artemisa, near the western trocha, and Marin was speedily superseded by Weyler.

Weyler burned the houses of the pacificos in Pinar del Rio, slaughtered a few hundred inoffensive people, captured the women and children and upon his return to Havana issued a proclamation announcing that Pinar del Rio had been "pacified."

About the same time Antonio Maceo came down from the mountains with an army of 7,000 men, intending to recross the trocha and join forces with Gomez, whose young son accompanied him. It was while thus engaged that Maceo was struck down by an assassin through the connivance of Dr. Zertucha and Weyler's palace representative.

Prior to this, Jose Maceo had fallen in battle in the east and a second brother had been forced to leave because of his numerous wounds.

Maceo's death did no more to retard the progress of the rebellion than did the death of Marti, but it served to save Weyler from recall and the government made much of it. Maceo was succeeded by General Ducasse and later by General Rivera. After the latter was captured the Ducasse brothers divided the western army and approached Havana by three different routes.

Weyler, mortified by his inability to conquer the Cubans, began a relentless warfare upon the pacificos. Early in the spring of the present year guerrillas were sent out in four provinces to burn the houses of the Cuban people and to enforce Weyler's reconcentration order.

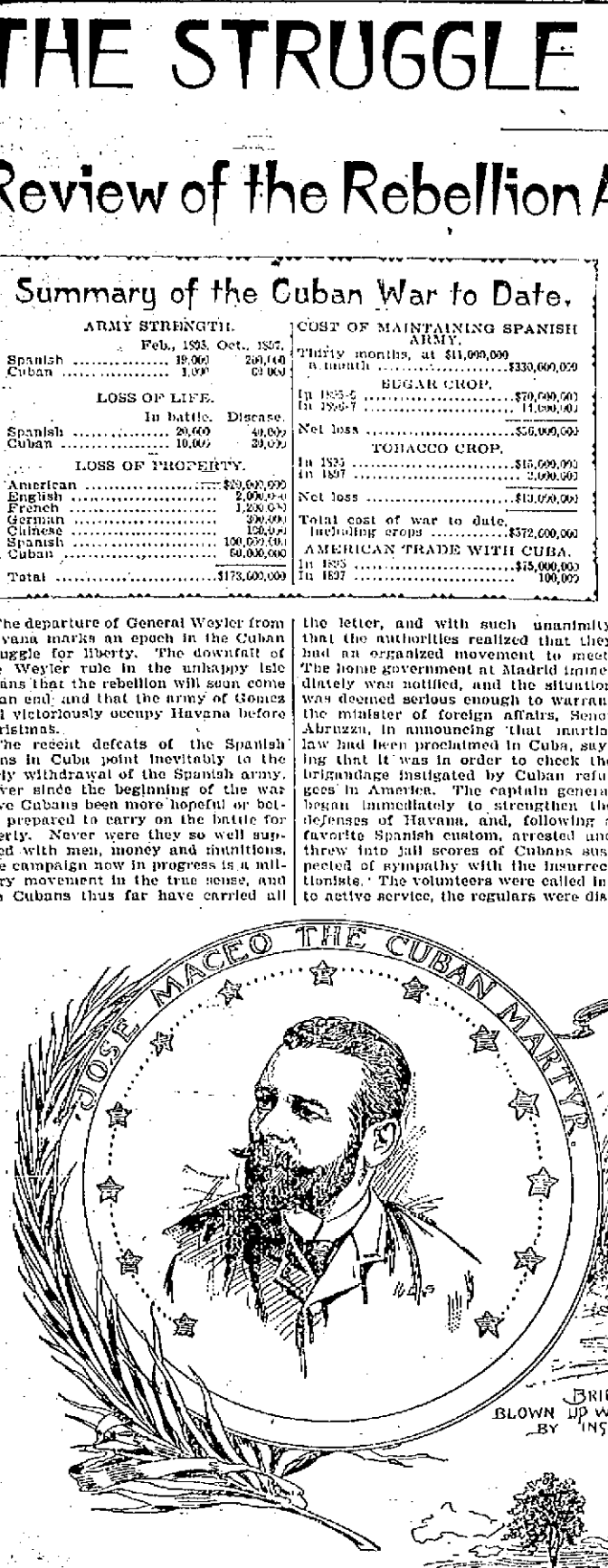
The result is known to every newspaper reader. More than 20,000 Cubans have been starved to death, and other thousands have died from exposure and disease. Three months ago it looked as though Weyler's campaign of cruelty might succeed, but Gomez, re-enforced by General Garcia and other able military men from the United States, had prepared for systematic warfare, and at an opportune moment the march westward was begun.

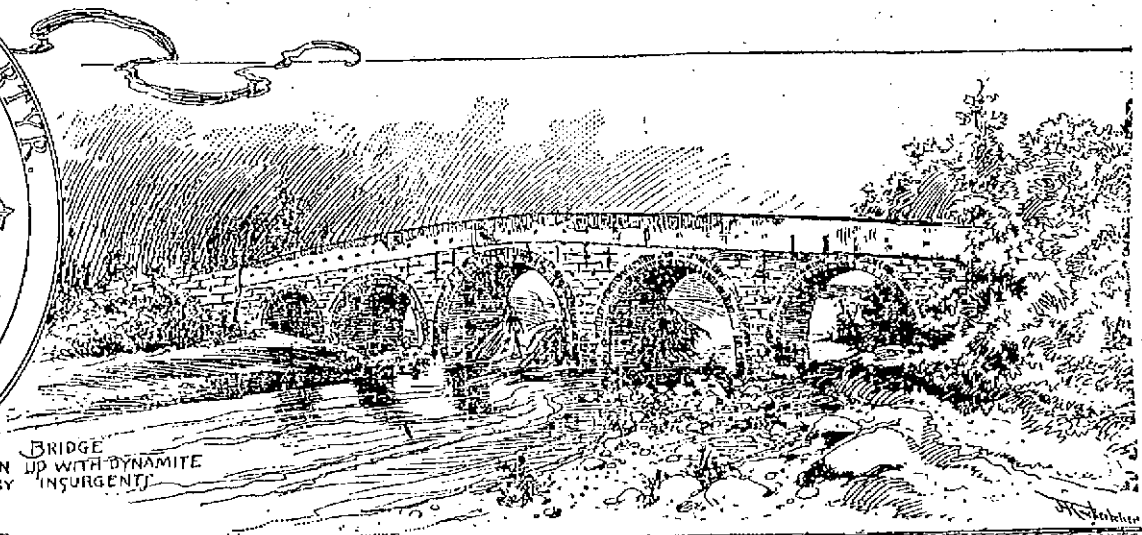
At the present moment there are 10,000 well armed Cubans in the neighborhood of Havana, 8,000 to the west of Havana, and an army of 30,000 men is strung out through the provinces to the east.

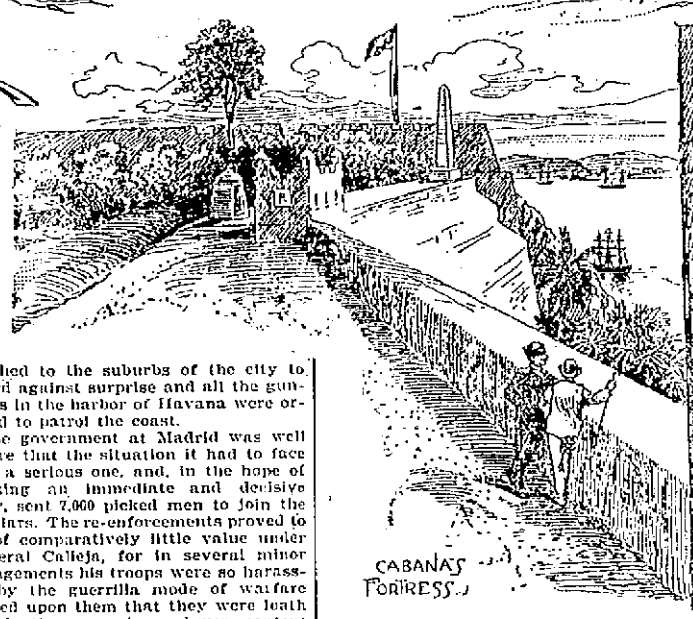
During two years of the present war Cuba has been devastated more than after five years of the previous insurrection, or indeed at any period of that weary contest. During the ten years' war the volunteers were a military force dreaded alike at Madrid and in Havana. They literally dictated the policy of the government. They were a turbulent, cruel and aggressive military power under the form of a patriotic body of home troops. They made and unmade captains general of the island, and the ministry in Spain bowed to their behests. Now the volunteers of Cuba are a relatively small element among the Spanish troops. They are not aggressive, and they have little to do with the conduct of the war.

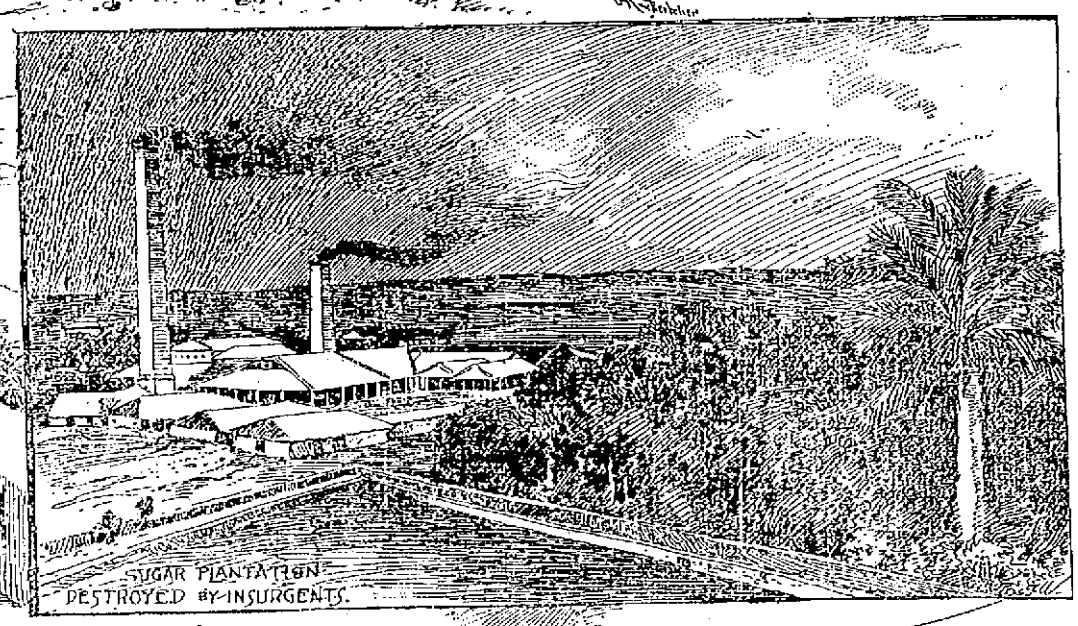
The war has been a costly one, but the Cubans never have faltered, and, while hoping for assistance from the United States, they have conducted an entirely independent campaign.

That they will gain their freedom every Cuban implicitly believes, and prediction is made that the new year will find the flag of Cuba Libre floating over the ruins of Morro castle.











SOUVENIR MEDAL

The Ten Years' War In Cuba.

The memory of the great struggle known as the Ten Years' war, in which Cubans strove as today they are striving for the freedom of their country, urges on the islanders to still greater efforts, if that be possible, in their efforts to throw off the hated Spanish yoke.

The unfolding panorama of the former insurrection, taken year by year, gives glimpses of both Cuban and Spanish character which make the present revolution the easier understood. The first three years passed with varying fortunes. There was at the beginning Captain General Valmaceda's order directing the shooting of men found away from their habitations, the burning of huts of the country people and the effort to concentrate them, as General Weyler has since done.

Weyler was then a most indefatigable officer, and whether he justly earned the title of "Butcher Weyler" or not, he was certainly serving Spain with great ability. There are many accounts of conflicts between him and General Maximo Gomez. Maceo was also heard of frequently, and Calixto Garcia was then as now bold in attacking the Spanish columns. Sanguily, who was put in prison before he could take part in the present insurrection, was likewise an active insurgent commander. Sanguily, it will be remembered, was pardoned not long ago, his American citizenship being the ground for it.

Bitter complaints were made during those early years of the Ten Years' war against the insurgents for burning sugar plantations, while atrocities were laid at the door of Spanish troops.

In November of 1871 the tragedy of the sacrifice of the medical students was enacted in Havana. These sons of the best Cuban families were sacrificed to the bloody wrath of the volunteers. They were charged with the heinous offense of desecrating the grave of a loyal Spaniard. A drumhead court martial tried them, condemned some to death and others to chains. The bloody demand of the volunteers was satisfied, and this showed the power then possessed by that organization.

The war had been going on three or four years before the troubles began over the currency. It was in 1872 that the Spanish bank of Havana first put out billetes, or scrip, by direction of the government. Later came other issues of scrip, and the difference between gold and the bills of the Spanish bank became a burning issue which lasted all through the war. Ultimately speculation in gold was forbidden. The Cuban debt began to grow apace also. It was late in 1872 that the royal decree for the relief of the island by the issue of $80,000,000 interest bearing bonds was promulgated. After that came further decrees, income tax impositions and other means of taxation. Complaint, too, was made of corruption in the army and of the fearful extravagance, or robbery, of those in power.

The fall of Castelar and the substitution of a reactionary cabinet under Serrano, word of which came from Madrid in January, 1874, produced no change in the conditions on the island. The insurgents continued very active, and their success was reported west of the trocha. This was the trocha in the eastern part of the island, which ran from Jacuro to Moron and which is at the present day maintained by General Weyler as a railroad trocha or base of operations in trying to subdue the eastern provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago.

In the spring of this year arrived Captain General Concha, "el hombre de las botas puestas," the man with his boots on. Concha was intrusted with extraordinary powers for the purpose of subduing the insurrection, but his powers were not as great as those possessed by Weyler today. The arrival of Concha caused much discussion. The moderate party wanted new methods adopted. It complained that the rebellion had maintained itself for five years and still lived, staining the soil with blood, covering the island with ruins and strewing the land with ashes. The insurgents, on their part, were bitterly denounced as partisans of the "torch, the bullet and the machete."

When, in January, 1875, the short lived republic of Spain gave up its existence and Alfonso ascended the throne, the loyalists in Cuba welcomed the return of monarchical government and promised, as they had promised the republic, to help maintain territorial integrity. Later came the resignation of Concha and the appointment of Valmaceda, who had been in command of the island during the first years of the insurrection. Valmaceda signalized his resumption of power by active operations against the insurgents in the field, but the insurgents were equally active. At this period 120,000 soldiers had been drawn from Spain, while 50,000 volunteers had been equipped on the island, and the demand for more troops was still going up.

In an interval of two years there was little change, and it is possible to pass rapidly over this period until the first month of 1878. Then there were reports that after 10 years' warfare the end was really coming. The Cuban republic was not to be established, but a system of government was to be enforced which would be a guarantee against Spanish oppression and would give the colony genuine home rule. Negotiations were going on between the insurgents and the Spanish authorities, General Martinez Campos taking a leading part in these negotiations.

One day in February a Havana newspaper came out with a dispatch headed, "Peace Prospects." The dispatch was from Santa Clara, which was then the center of operations. It said, in substance, that the president of the Cuban republic, Maximo Gomez, the chamber and the government were working for peace, and hostilities would be suspended all over the island. Later came the treaty of Zanjon and "oblivion of the past" alike to Cubans and Spaniards. Great concessions were to be granted Cuba, and it was to enjoy valuable political privileges in the organic and administrative systems. One insurgent leader held out. He was Maceo. Maceo would not consent to the peace, but he was willing to leave the island. This he did by vessel under what amounted to a safe conduct from General Campos.

General Weyler's appointment was announced Feb. 7, 1896. He had carte blanche to conduct the affairs of government in Cuba. His dictum was to be supreme, both over the army and the people.

This modern Pizarro reached Havana Feb. 16. His first act was to have a large map of Cuba prepared, on which the whereabouts and movements of the insurgents were marked by small pins. General Weyler conducted an indoor form of campaign for several months, moving the pins from place to place and following them with larger pins, which represented his own forces. He chased the rebels all over the map and eventually drove them into the sea.

Then Weyler went out to reconnoiter, after establishing a strict press censorship. In Pinar del Rio he narrowly escaped capture when in a moment of excitement he departed about 200 yards from the railroad track. Weyler burned the houses of the pacificos in Pinar del Rio, slaughtered a few hundred inoffensive people, captured the women and children and upon his return to Havana issued a proclamation announcing that Pinar del Rio had been "pacified."

About the same time Antonio Maceo came down from the mountains with an army of 7,000 men, intending to recross the trocha and join forces with Gomez, whose young son accompanied him. It was while thus engaged that Maceo was struck down by an assassin through the connivance of Dr. Zertucha and Weyler's palace representative.

Prior to this, Jose Maceo had fallen in battle in the east and a second brother had been forced to leave because of his numerous wounds.

Maceo's death did no more to retard the progress of the rebellion than did the death of Marti, but it served to save Weyler from recall and the government made much of it. Maceo was succeeded by General Ducasse and later by General Rivera. After the latter was captured the Ducasse brothers divided the western army and approached Havana by three different routes.

Weyler, mortified by his inability to conquer the Cubans, began a relentless warfare upon the pacificos. Early in the spring of the present year guerrillas were sent out in four provinces to burn the houses of the Cuban people and to enforce Weyler's reconcentration order.

The result is known to every newspaper reader. More than 20,000 Cubans have been starved to death, and other thousands have died from exposure and disease. Three months ago it looked as though Weyler's campaign of cruelty might succeed, but Gomez, re-enforced by General Garcia and other able military men from the United States, had prepared for systematic warfare, and at an opportune moment the march westward was begun.

At the present moment there are 10,000 well armed Cubans in the neighborhood of Havana, 8,000 to the west of Havana, and an army of 30,000 men is strung out through the provinces to the east.

During two years of the present war Cuba has been devastated more than after five years of the previous insurrection, or indeed at any period of that weary contest. During the ten years' war the volunteers were a military force dreaded alike at Madrid and in Havana. They literally dictated the policy of the government. They were a turbulent, cruel and aggressive military power under the form of a patriotic body of home troops. They made and unmade captains general of the island, and the ministry in Spain bowed to their behests. Now the volunteers of Cuba are a relatively small element among the Spanish troops. They are not aggressive, and they have little to do with the conduct of the war.

The war has been a costly one, but the Cubans never have faltered, and, while hoping for assistance from the United States, they have conducted an entirely independent campaign.

That they will gain their freedom every Cuban implicitly believes, and prediction is made that the new year will find the flag of Cuba Libre floating over the ruins of Morro castle.

THE VAST WEALTH OF CUBA.

To the interest the heroic struggle of the Cuban patriots for freedom has aroused right has been lost of the wonderful natural resources of the island of Cuba itself, of the wonderful fertility of its soil, of the millions of hidden wealth that taxation, almost to the point of confiscation, has made it unprofitable to secure from its hiding place. The Spaniards know these things, and in them they see the possibility of further plunder, almost endless and almost limitless.

Bullfighting is still a favorite amusement in Cuba, but it is confined to a few of the largest cities and to certain seasons of the year, while the town must be poor and insignificant indeed which has not its several cock pens in full blast at least one day in seven, wherein crowds of men bet their last peso on favorite "birds" and go wild with excitement at the edifying spectacle of two miserable roosters clawing each other to death. The inveterate gambling propensity of the people finds vent also in dominoes, cards, checkers, and chess, and every table in the barrooms, cafes, clubhouses and hotels is in requisition all day Sunday for the purposes of those gamesters.

Railway traveling in Cuba has some curious aspects. For instance, when trains arrive at and depart from cities or villages it is rather a queer thing to see, between the depots and limits of all municipalities, a man on horseback preceding the engine. No trains may arrive or depart more rapidly than the speed of this courier, who announces his own and the train's coming by tremendous bellowings and hallooings. Sometimes he is provided with a sort of trumpet, which he sounds lugubriously. The railways are nearly all of narrow gauge, and freight and passenger cars are little and low. Not long ago Cuban engineers were nearly all Americans and received fabulous wages.

LABOR MATTERS

TO ABOLISH POVERTY

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS A PLAN FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

She Would Establish the Unemployed on Farms in Washington—She Needs About $1,000,000 to Carry Out the Project. Don't All Speak at Once.

Miss Anna Forbes Goodyear of Boston, who is identified with philanthropic work in that city, proposes to raise $1,000,000 for the establishment of a farming community in the northwest, where poor men and women of the east may find happy homes and live comfortable lives working on the farm or plantation. She would have them at first give their labor for their living and then gradually to acquire a piece of land of their own. She hopes in this way to show that the modern problem of poverty and industrial interest can best be solved by "going back to the soil." Miss Goodyear writes to the New York Journal as follows:

It is proposed to send some poor, unemployed men with a competent manager to the eastern or southern part of Washington, to start a plantation to be self supporting and perpetually self enlarging, to relieve by giving work to as many of the unemployed destitute as possible.

The public is appealed to for the means, as the writer has as yet almost no funds.

It may be advisable to defer sending any but men until preparation is made for families. The capital needed for each man is about $500.

It is planned to have each laborer repay, in work, all laid out for him by the enterprise, promising to do so, if able, at the outset, and have only necessities given him until this is done. But as the first expenses include some things which may be held by the enterprise the men may only be required to return about the value of $200.

The truth that every man has a right to life involves the truth that he has a right to whatever he cannot live without, and natural life is dependent upon the products of land. Therefore every man is entitled, by a right as inalienable as the right to live, to the use of sufficient land for his maintenance.

There is, however, a world of unemployed poor who are deprived of this right, and upon those who have more than the mere necessities of life for themselves it devolves to enable them to have their due. It is a demand of justice. The public land laws do not fully meet this demand, since the man who is weary and footsore from seeking employment, who is penniless and without food or shelter, requires implements, food—in short, a little capital to raise his first crops, besides about $20 for the land and means of getting it.

A lamentable feature of a large proportion of charities is their being so small and limited compared to their need. But farming can be made so profitable that the enterprise under consideration may be so arranged as to give opportunity to the needy to uphold it themselves for their own benefit.

Fruit raising and preserving can furnish occupation of a lighter order than wheat raising for those able to do continuous but not the hardest work.

If the women spin and weave wool and flax, which can be profitably produced in Washington by hand, and the colony raise and manufacture in simple ways all their own necessities, it will be a great saving of expense, a training in quiet industry and a good example to the poor generally.

There must be definite arrangements for the due observance of the Sabbath and enforcing the laws of righteousness.

The climate of eastern Washington is mild and healthful and its resources wonderful. Wheat growing is a principal industry. There is an immense amount of timber. It is well adapted to cattle and sheep raising. A very large variety of vegetables and fruits of superior quality can be produced in great abundance. The arid land, after irrigation, is considered the best of land and produces 40 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre. Such land can be obtained under homestead laws or for about $1 per acre.

The project in question can be begun on a small scale, but if philanthropists of wealth or influence or spirit will procure 200,000 acres of land and devote about $1,000,000 to start wheat raising for market and producing a variety for the workers, they can begin by sending 25 well qualified men, with two field managers, to build cabins and sow crops to feed 1,000, and these can do likewise, so that, in about two years from the outset, 5,000 men and many families, 800 farm managers and a superintendent can be in the field.

If the enterprise is started on any scale after each laborer has repaid in work benefits received, he can be allowed to accept, if offered, a situation elsewhere than on the plantation, or to remain there two years or less and receive for his work capital with which to begin a little independent business.

The name of the proposed colony, Memorial, has a thousand enjoyable and profitable meanings and is calculated to be approved by all.

His excellency John R. Rogers, governor of Washington, and another prominent man there promise to assist, if funds are supplied, which may be sent to the governor at Olympia or to your sincere friend,

ANNA FORBES GOODYEAR.
31 Gray street, Boston.

The Union Label Advancing.

Since the use of homemade union cigars has been agitated in Duluth, says The News-Tribune, every cigar maker in the city has been able to get employment and during the past week a number from outside the city have been imported on account of the increasing demand for union made cigars. The union label agitation has put union made garments and shoes in nearly all the clothing stores, and union made stoves are now sold by a west end merchant.

TWISTED PROGRESS.

IS OUR BOASTED CIVILIZATION SUPERIOR TO THAT OF HEATHENDOM?

A Comfortable Social Theory and the Changes Wrought in the Methods of Its Application by Mme. Evolution—The Special Human Type Produced in Our Time.

[Special Correspondence.]

The conservative theory of social development has always rested on the same general principles grouped around a central thought—that of creating a small class with the power to give plenty of hard labor to the bulk of the people in exchange for a small portion of the wealth they should produce. A fine thought, is it not? It is much older than the pyramids of Egypt, that thought. We can find it wherever great heathen civilizations grew and flourished, often for centuries long and many. Thanks to that fine lady, Mme. Evolution, this theory in question has been considerably improved, in the last 25 years most especially. It has been made more conservative than ever—that is, more destructive than ever. Because what is it that we should conserve, preserve, perpetuate, in common parlance? The power of the few to fix the conditions on which the many shall live and die, struggle and perish, with as few joys as possible, as they rapidly pass through life as clouds pass through space when driven by the lash of the tempest.

Even that placid historian and philosopher of ours, Washington Irving, said, "History is but a record of the crimes and miseries that men have inflicted upon each other." The truth of that fact and the unreasonableness of its existence can only be fully grasped by the few men who, toward the end of their lives, have been able to enjoy a quiet existence and use their days in the study of God's truth for the benefit of humanity. As long as we remain entangled in the struggle for existence, through wealth or poverty, no matter which, in search of bread or ambitions, we fail in most cases to appreciate the potentialities of men for good if they would give up their mean, selfish instincts, the worst part of ourselves. Hard lives breed hard, unsympathetic souls, and it happens that today it is pretty nearly as hard to make both ends meet as to keep wealth after you have got it. The writer cannot place his finger on a single friend of his who has improved through wealth in the last 30 years or so. Is not that an indictment of the fatal, immoral civilization of today, of what we may call our destructive conservatism?

Up to 50 years ago we were satisfied with giving to most men plenty of work for little pay. Now we have learned better. We can now give piles of hard work to some for little pay and not work enough to others for them to keep alive. Our present conservatism is, then, more destructive than ever, all because evils are bound to grow if not exterminated. Neither in our personal nor in our social relations can we trifle with sin. Neither the individual nor the nation can with impunity overlook the eternal moral code of God. And where is the morality of our present social status? Bad as it was among heathen nations and up to 50 years ago, all men could find work and live after a fashion. The few had the power to rob the workers out of 30 or 40 per cent of what they produced. It was reserved to the end of our glorious nineteenth century to rob up to 60 or 70 per cent of what the workers produce and decree what proportion of those workers shall remain idle and gradually sink down into that degradation which makes men indifferent to all honest labor and evolves the professional tramp, city loafer, etc. Ours is the only civilization which can claim the glory of having evoluted that lowest human type.

In the presence of that dreadful social deformity as a climax to many others, old and new, ancient and modern, one is apt to be provoked with the inertia of the classes and the masses as well as with their attachments to political and industrial systems so inadequate to all our present needs. Because what is a political system but the prototype of the industrial one it may evolve? It is here that we have to stick to Mme. Evolution and be logical with ourselves by repudiating every political paraphernalia, every set of laws, every social status that may feed a rotten, immoral, criminal, industrial or economic system as the one which envelops every one of us with sordid perceptions of life, with the mere aim of how to get along a little better than some of our brethren around. That was but the "life conception" of the old heathens. What was the use of Christianity coming to upset the old nations if we had to repent their old blunders and make them worse?

Three days have elapsed, as these lines are written, since we heard of the tragedy in Pennsylvania between 100 men with modern weapons and 800 workers who had not even walking sticks in their march along a certain public road, with no intentions to disobey the law of the land. Out of nine or ten leading dailies in New York city only one has courage enough to take a stand against the wholesale murder of some 80 men. Two papers openly approve the massacre. The rest seem to be well pleased with it, since they say nothing against it. Does it not look as if modern Christianity was getting ready to be buried, that the real religion of Christ may have a chance for—resurrection? JOSE GHOS.

A Blacksmiths' Union.

Efforts are being made to amalgamate the various unions of blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers. There are a large number of local unions in various cities, but each works independent of the other and in case of strikes fails to produce effective results. The idea is to form them into one national union.

CRIES FOR VENGEANCE.

The Sin of Depriving the Laborer of His Hire—Father Ducey on the Massacre.

If some wealthy railroad president, some head of a trust and monopoly, had been struck down by a misguided and despairing, hungry man, the press of the country and the pulpits would no doubt ring with lamentations at the progress of anarchy and nihilism.

Is it not more dangerous to the liberties of our country and the rights of men, based upon the laws of God, when poor, struggling, despairing men, without weapons in their hands, not rushing on in mad aggression, are shot down and foully murdered while fleeing from their oppressor?

The great power to meet wrong today is the power of the pulpit and the power of the press. God's church was organized for a mission to humanity in the interest of the rights of men.

You and I have learned in our catechisms that one of the sins crying to heaven for vengeance is the depriving of the laborer of his hire. In other words, a just compensation to the laborer, whether he labors on the press, in professional life, in mechanical pursuit or as a day laborer.

He is entitled according to God's law to a living wage that may enable him to support himself and his offspring, not in luxury, but in decency and honor.

It is astonishing how ignorant we are of the condition of the laboring classes. They have a right to organize for the protection of their commodity, which is labor, and to find the best market for what they have to sell. In my judgment they have a better right before God and man to proceed in this way than have the stock boomers with their corners in God's commodities to form trusts and monopolies, to acquire enormous resources, to indulge in forbidden luxury condemned by the Christian dispensation.

If I were to state to you that miners were paid at the rate of $2.57 a man per week, you would laugh at me. Yet this statement is made in a current number of one of our monthly magazines. Let me quote to you the words, and bear in mind this statement is not that of the workingman, the maligned labor leader or of walking delegates, but is that of the employers.

According to the written statement of a mining company in the Hocking valley district of Ohio, 30 miners were paid wages an aggregate of $273.08 for two weeks' work, or $2.87 a man per week.

From this is deducted the cost of powder, tool sharpening and wear and tear of pick, shovel, etc.

The articles purchased by the families of the 30 men at the company's store in the same two weeks amounted in the aggregate to $178.05, an average of a fraction over $2.28 for each family, not including rent, leaving a balance of 50 cents.

Now, bear in mind this is not a story overdrawn to elicit sympathy for the condition of the laborer, but a statement made by the mine owners. Nor was this condition an exceptional one. It was, unhappily, a general one.

Is it any wonder, then, that the workingman recognizes—as has been well said—there is a limit of poverty and misery among the workers in civilized society, and rather than sink below it prefers to incur the dangers of open revolt?

But this is no excuse for willful and deliberate murder. If this condition of things goes on, we had better change "The Star Spangled Banner," as has been well said, and instead of writing it "The land of the free and the home of the brave," call it "The land of the rich and the home of the slave."

It is your duty and mine, to protest against wrong and injustice. We can be accessories to foul wrong if we placidly remain silent, for we're also taught in our catechism that by silence in the presence of wrong we become consenters and helpers to the perpetrators of crime.

Let us pray before God's altar today, priest and people, that the misguided servants of Mammon who think they serve God will see the error of their ways; that they will not be of that number who have eyes and see not, ears and hear not; who may imagine, misguided by the power of wealth, that perishes, that they can deceive God if they contribute ill gotten goods in very small portions in the interest of education and religion, that they are making amends in full justice for blood money they have robbed from honest labor.—Sermon of Father Thomas J. Ducey.

Restrain Individual Power.

Put me down for one conviction stronger than any other that there is no man now living, no man that ever lived, no class of men that ever lived, who can safely be trusted with unrestrained and unlimited power. The history of the world is the history of the abuse of power. The man in authority must be restrained.

The autocrat, say, of Rome, as in the leading case of Nero, tortures, burns, beheads his people out of wanton cruelty. The doctrinaire demagogue—say Robespierre—sends innocent people to the guillotine by thousands. Our English manufacturer, till he was compelled by act of parliament to cease, employed tender children of 12, 16 hours a day, and was not ashamed.

No man must be allowed unlimited power of reward or punishment. If he is an employer, he should be made to publish what his wages mean compared with his profits. If he is a king, he must be limited by a parliament. If he is a statesman, he must be taught reason by the fierce light of open debate and publicity.—Walter Besant.

Divide Up the Profits.

If you are an employer, have you taken any steps to pass along the prosperity that is coming to you? In other words, have you raised wages? And if not, when will you go about it?—St. Louis Star.

THE STORY TELLER

MY PAROQUET.

I had a parrot once, an ugly bird,
With the most wicked eye I ever saw,
Who, though it comprehended all it heard,
Would only say, "Oh, pshaw!"

I did my best to teach it goodly lore
I talked to it of medicine and law,
It looked as if it knew it all before
And simply said, "Oh, pshaw!"

I sat me down upon a dry goods box
To stuff sound doctrine down its empty craw,
It would have none of matters orthodox,
But yawned and said, "Oh, pshaw!"

I talked to it of politics, finance,
I hoped to teach the bird to say "Hurrah!"
For my pet candidates when he'd a chance.
He winked and chirped, "Oh, pshaw!"

I am for prohibition, warp and woof,
But that bird stole hard cider through a straw
And tipped and teetered off at my reproof
And thickly said, "Oh, pshaw!"

Enraged, I hurled a bootjack, missed my aim
And plugged a passing stranger in the jaw.
He wheeled to see from whence the missile came.
The demon laughed, "Oh, pshaw!"

I gave the creature to an old maid aunt
And shook with parting grief its skinny claw.
"He'll serve to cheer," she said, "my lonely hearth,
For I'd not marry the best man on earth!"
"Oh, pshaw!" sneered Poll. "Oh, pshaw!"
—Emma Herrick Weed in New York Sun.

A CONQUERING HERO.

It was such a pretty scene. The trees had the abundance of verdant foliage that belongs to happy June. The grass seemed more than usually rich and green and the wild flowers more abundant than ever before—there was a rural bridge over a deep, rushing stream that fed a mill dam some distance beyond, and roses clambered over the broken rails of the bridge and twined their wild tendrils about an old tree near by, against which was a rustic seat. On the rustic seat was another rose—a very sweet and fresh and lovely rose in white muslin, with a Marie Antoinette fichu across her breast and knotted at the waist, and a wide leghorn hat on her head that shaded her eyes so cloverly that no beholder could guess that tears were rising there from time to time and dropping on the white mull kerchief. And this had happened so often that the rose might very well be said to be washed in dew.

Her name was Kate, and she was very angry with herself because the tears would fall despite all the indignant things she was saying to herself in her effort to stop their flow, till at last she stirred to her feet in a dreadful pet and began to walk up and down, crushing the wild flowers under her feet. But that could not continue, for she was a very sweet little woman and could not even hurt a flower without regretting it, and presently she bent her graceful figure and pulled the wild anemones and the few late violets and, having reached the rustic seat, she added a rose or two and sat down.

"It's a perfectly lovely morning," she murmured and pinned the flowers among the folds of the mull kerchief. "I wonder where she has taken the child, because?"—

She stopped and looked anxiously about till she saw in the distance the maid and the little boy rambling among the trees and apparently absorbed in gathering wild flowers and chasing butterflies, and the music of the child's laughter was borne to her on the soft, perfumed summer breeze. It was a heavenly sound—a sound to gladden any mother's heart, but Kate Selden sighed and drew from her belt a closely crumpled piece of paper, which she had thrust there in fierce impatience, and as she looked at it the tears, which had not retreated very far, again rose to her eyes.

"Oh, I'm just a dreadful fool," she thought. "A silly, silly little simpleton. And I'm glad he is late, for I wouldn't have him know for anything in this world that I cared enough to cry"— And smoothing out the crumpled paper, she began to read the written words once more, though she already knew them by heart:

"If you will see me on Wednesday, we can talk the matter over. I have spoken with my lawyer, and he has consulted with yours, and a separation can be arranged without any public scandal—at least, I hope so. I would call at the house, but I know your mother hates me worse than ever now, and it would only cause a scene. So if you will come to the old rustic seat close by the bridge—you know where we used to meet in the old, happy days—ah, Kate, if you would only let me tell you everything, you would find that I am not so very much to blame. But I won't speak of that, because, of course, I know you wish to leave me, and I will make no defense. Yes, you shall keep the boy, though I believe the law would give him to me if I chose to fight for my right—no, in that I yield to you entirely. I believe a child belongs to his mother first and before all others. Therefore I give him to you without asking what the law might say about it, but I do ask that you will let me see him as often as I may wish, for I love him, dear—yes, though you may not believe it, Kate, I love him next to his mother, who is still the dearest on earth to me. There, I didn't mean to say that, but it is written, and let it stay so. I will not offend you again, but be there on Wednesday, any time before noon. I won't be later than 11, and we can arrange all the business details—the lawyers will do the rest."

And by this time the tears were brimming over, but she wiped them softly away, and instead of crushing the paper, as before, she folded it very smoothly and slipped it inside her corsage, where she could feel it rise and fall beneath the hurried beating of her heart.

"I'm glad he's late," she repeated; "I'm very glad he's late." And then she looked at her watch and found it was not quite half past 10. "Oh, he isn't late, after all. I must have been very early. I will go and find Annette and the child." And as she rose there was the crackling of a twig under a hasty footstep, and Kate Selden stood face to face with her husband. He was very pale, and his lips looked pallid and drawn with the effort to keep from trembling. She had flushed deeply when their eyes met, but now the color ebbed away from her girlish face, and she said confusedly:

"I am so glad—I mean, not to keep you waiting. You see I am here first."

"You are very good," he said, "but you are always good. You got my letter?"

"Oh, yes, or I wouldn't have known you were coming here." She moved backward a step and was very glad to drop into the old rustic seat. "It is very generous of you, Sidney, to agree to everything and particularly about baby."

"It is all I can do now—to try to please you," he answered weakly, and the perspiration was like dew on his brow. He took off his hat and stammered something about its being "awfully hot."

"Yes, perhaps you have walked fast. It is very warm, and you look tired. Won't you sit down?" She moved a little farther away to make room for him, and he dropped into the place beside her.

"We used to say there was just room enough for two," he added, with a smile, and she turned her head away, perhaps to pluck a rose, for she snapped one off short and then threw it away.

"Am I to see baby today?" he asked after a few minutes of awkward silence. "I haven't seen him, you know, since"—

"Oh, yes," she answered hurriedly and looking about. "There they are, he and Annette, yonder in the woods. They are coming this way. 'Oh, Sidney,' she cried suddenly turning toward him, "how could you? I can never, never forgive you!"

"I could never dare to ask you."

They were almost the very words of Pauline and Claud. She remembered in a moment that it had been the first play Sidney had taken her to see after they had married and how often they had laughed at that pair of lovers, each dying to forgive and be forgiven and neither daring to say the right word. She used to think she could never be so foolish as that, and now—it was getting very awkward, for this was a far more serious matter, and she knew that she could never, never forgive. What woman could?

And then she heard the laughter and shouts of little Sidney, who had just caught sight of his father and was now running wildly to welcome him. It was a fortunate interruption to a scene that was nearing a painful climax, and she was very glad to take a step or two toward the laughing boy, who was already flying across the bridge, followed by his nurse; then there was a crash, a shriek. The side of the bridge was gaping outward. The maid stood wringing her hands. The golden curls, that had floated a moment above the rushing water, were gone.

It was so sudden, so inexplicable, that the frantic mother could not realize at first what had happened. When she did, the air resounded with her agonized cries, and it was the nursegirl who was the first to see that Selden had already reached his child just in time.

"Courage, ma'am, courage!" the girl whispered, while she supported her mistress. "See—he is safe! His father has him. Look, look! The darling has his arms about the master's neck, and he's hugging and kissing of him just as if nothing had happened at all!"

The girl assisted her mistress back to the little rustic seat, and when the father and child had reached the young mother little Sidney was already laughing with delight, and as he put one dripping arm about her neck he drew her close till her face touched her husband's face.

"Kate," whispered Selden, "Kate, may I beg forgiveness now?"

"Oh, Sidney, I have been so proud and heartless! I was jealous and vain—and—and—so selfish and unfair! I wouldn't listen to you, and all the time I know you never cared for that woman! Can you forgive me too?"

"Just give me a chance; that's all." And then two pairs of arms met and clasped each other close about the conquering hero, who seemed to find himself quite suddenly an object of secondary importance.

It then occurred to Annette that Master Sidney would have a dreadful cold unless his dripping garments were changed immediately, so she carried him off in pursuit of dry clothing.—Popular Monthly.

Preparing and Cooking Ducks.

Ducks, in point of quality, rank as follows: Canvasback, redhead, mallard and teal. The canvasback probably outranks everything in the way of game in the estimation of good livers. No seasonings or spices are used in its cooking; none could add to its perfect flavor. Pluck, singe and draw the birds, wiping out the inside with a cloth wet in salt water, never washing. Truss, dust lightly with salt (inside and outside) and bake 25 minutes in a hot oven. Baste often in melted butter and hot water—one part butter to three of water. If preferred rare (conceded the better way), cook only 20 minutes. In serving pour over the liquor yielded in the cooking.—Ella Morris Kretschmar in Woman's Home Companion.

Unaccountable Ignorance.

As a trolley car turned off from Fulton street, Brooklyn, the other afternoon and came to a standstill, a woman got off who attracted attention by her slow and painful movements, and a woman got on who moved with equal slowness and effort. Both were very lame. This incident afforded an opening for the conductor, who said to a passenger on the platform: "It beats all the number of lame people you see lately in this town. I wonder where they all come from."

"Oh, you do, and you the conductor of a trolley car?" was the sarcastic reply of the passenger.—New York Times.

THERE ARE MANY

Who will wait until the last moment, but our advice is to have your Sleighs seen to now.

The worn out parts renewed, lost bolts replaced, in fact made as sound as a nut. And then with a fresh coat of paint and varnish you will be well pleased if the work is done right. Our work is quite right and gives perfect satisfaction.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
KITSON BUILDING.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
328 SUFFOLK STREET.
Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 95 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 474-4.

JOHN W. McKOY,
137 Central St., Opp. American House,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Manahan Block.
Counsellors-at-Law.
William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
189 Merrimack Street.
Photographers.
Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty
All work guaranteed

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street.
Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed
Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 19, Hildreth Building
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 873 Bridge Street.
Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers' Hall.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

DERBY & MORSE
72 MIDDLE STREET,
Keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

BARGAINS
WHEN YOU MOST NEED 'EM.
In December, when most everybody is supplied for the winter, come the many announcements of "Mark Downs," "Unprecedented Bargains," and the like in millinery. Now at the season's height, when most purchases are being made, we offer on Friday, Saturday and Monday, Oct. 22, 23 and 25, a special exhibition of genuine bargains in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Many prices being reduced far lower than we have ever known as a so called Clearance Sale.
Come and compare our prices, which are always way below those of other stores.

Head & Shaw
The People's Popular Milliners,
169 Merrimack St.

PIANOS
Conover, Hallet & Davis, Kingsbury, Hughes & Son, Gordon, Hemptict Brothood, scarf and three month's lessons. Low cut prices on sewing Machines at
GREEN'S,
223 Central St. Fiske's Block.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER
120 LAWRENCE STREET.
All order promptly attended to.

SCHOOL
SHOES
Boys' Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced shoes, $1.50.
Youth's Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced Shoes, $1.25.
Misses' Box Calf, in button and lace, heavy outer sole, solid in every part, $1.00.
J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

LETTER CARRIERS
Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new
U.S. Postal Boxes
These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized
U. S. POSTAL BOX
The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

CALL AND SEE
Our New Designs in
CHINA
for Decorative Purposes.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR PAINTING AND DRAWING.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63-67 Market Street.

Save $100 ON A Piano
Buy the manufacturer's and save the dealers' profits. Five leading makes. Square Pianos, $10, and upwards; uprights, $150 and upwards. We lead on low prices and easy terms.
Doll Piano Co.,
Associate Building, 329 Merrimack Street
SAMUEL ORR, Manager.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Corham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

DO YOU WANT
A FINE
H. F. Miller Piano $70
FOR
With Stool, Cover and Book
If so call at once at 104 Westford street. It is the place where High Grade Pianos are always sold at a low figure.
W. F. TRUMBELL

It Is not what you EARN,
But what you SAVE
That makes you RICH.
Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the
WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK
273 Central and 4 Corham,
LOWELL, MASS.

LARGE, ELEGANT
Boarding and Lodging House
on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.
DONOVAN & MANSUR,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street
Lowell, Mass. Telephone 400-4.

Lowell High Grade
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 Central Street.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey, } Clerks { H. Gervais.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
5 45	6 55	6 00	7 01
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 51
7 45	7 58	8 40	9 36
7 03	8 09	7 55	9 10
7 20	8 10	§3 30	§9 10
7 25	8 15	§9 03	§9 35
7 35	8 50	9 15	§10 25
7 45	8 37	§9 30	10 07
7 50	8 55	10 00	11 16
8 50	9 45	10 45	11 55
9 15	10 35	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 03	§12 56
11 03	12 04	§1 03	§1 39
11 43	12 25	§1 15	1 52
§12 16	1 05	§2 03	§3 04
1 40	3 50	§3 00	§3 40
3 00	4 25	3 47	5 03
§3 47	4 50	4 14	§5 32
§4 01	4 45	4 47	6 55
4 35	5 39	§5 03	5 45
§5 22	5 15	5 33	6 55
5 41	7 10	5 47	6 51
§6 22	7 05	6 14	7 39
§7 40	8 30	§7 33	§8 08
§8 49	9 42	§8 09	§8 38
		10 15	11 21
		11 39	12 25

Sunday Trains.

§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 37
§9 10	10 10	5 03	§5 53
§4 25	6 32	7 35	§8 18
§5 56	7 00	8 00	§8 58
		9 03	10 06

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 00	8 03	7 35	9 53
7 18	9 10	9 23	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 45
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 03	1 37	2 15	3 18
12 45	1 58	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
2 55	4 32	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 24	6 04	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 46
6 18	7 20	9 45	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 15	11 21
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	5 00	9 17
12 03	1 20	11 45	12 53
4 15	5 28	5 00	8 15
5 30	6 45	8 40	9 10
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

§Express.

‡From Middlesex St. station only.

a Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton st.

A FULL SIZE WHITE EASEL

Must be seen to be appreciated. Given Away with a pound of our high grade tea at 60 cents. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea and Coffee Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Steinert's pianos, 34 Prescott St.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 556-3.

Burn Wilson's Coal.

We charge only $1 for mainsprings, and it isn't the cheap kind, either. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Heating Stoves from $2.50 to $35 at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s, 16 Merrimack Street.

LOWELL'S MORTALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

Population, 87,000; total deaths, 30; deaths under five, 15; infectious diseases, 1; acute lung diseases, 7. Death rate for the week 17.9, against 16.7 and 25.7 for the previous two weeks. Infectious diseases reported—tyhoid fever 2; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 5; membraneous croup, 2.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

BASE BALL.

The following prominent professional players connected with different National league clubs during the past season and who have done good work for their respective clubs, formerly played in Lowell and received their training with the different New England and Atlantic association clubs that represented this city:

Hugh Duffy, left fielder and captain of the past season's champion Boston club played on the Lowell New England club of '87, under McGunnigle's guidance; "Joe" Kelley, captain, and left fielder of the Baltimores, started out here with the New England league club of '91 under the tutelage of "Dick" Conway, ex-Boston National League pitcher, afterwards under Col. Broughton's management.

Lester German, pitcher of this past season Washingtons and formerly of the New Yorks was one of the boxmen for the Atlantic Association club of '89. MorganMurphy of this year's St. Louis Browns, caught for the Lowell New England club of '88, which won the coveted flag during that season under James Cudworth's (Cuddy) generalship. Frank Donohue, who did such good work on the slab for the St. Louis Browns during the season, was one of McGunnigle's Lowell New England League club's "Venders" of 1893.

CRISP GOSSIP

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the size of our great mother. The French Orientalist, Henrion, member of the Academy, however, fixed it with a precision satisfactory, at least, to himself. He gives the following table of the relative heights of several eminent historical personages:

Adam was precisely 123 ft. 9 in. high.
Eve was precisely 118 ft. 9.76 in. high.
Noah was precisely 103 ft. high.
Abraham was precisely 27 ft. high.
Moses was precisely 13 ft. high.
Hercules was precisely 6 ft. high.
Alexander was precisely 5 ft. high.
Julius Caesar was precisely 5 ft. high.

Yesterday, to many, had a distinct feeling of snow in the air, though it is yet too early to look for the white mantle.

What has become of all those football teams that we have been hearing about?

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 664 Middlesex street.

First class printing done at this office.

AYER'S THE PILL THAT WILL PILLS CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION

A BILLERICA BARN BURNED

SENATOR JOSHUA B. HOLDEN SUFFERS LOSS OF ABOUT $3000.

Fire broke out in the barn on the extensive estate of Senator Joshua B. Holden in Billerica Centre about 11.20 Saturday night and made a blaze which was seen for a long distance. The Billerica fire apparatus was on hand and saved the adjoining building. The horses, carriages and most of the hay were got out of the barn, but the building itself was burned to the ground.

The barn was a large and well appointed building and the loss will be about $3000, partially covered by insurance. None of the family was on the estate, as Senator Holden is in Boston, and only makes the Billerica place a summer residence. Great credit is due to the firemen and neighbors for saving what they did. No cause is known for the fire.

ALLEGED SCORCHER

ARRESTED AT THE LITTLE CANADA FIRE SATURDAY.

Another alleged scorcher came to grief Saturday afternoon when going to the fire in Little Canada. Chief Hosmer noticed him on the way to the box and kept his eye upon him until the stop was made, when Officers Whitney and Holland arrested him. He gave his name as George Peters.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Bon Ami CLEANS AND POLISHES EVERYTHING WITHOUT INJURY. All Grocers.

That Mountain Rock Junket has nothing to do with our new fall stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware and it will not keep us from paying particular attention as usual to watch repairing. J. D. GRANT, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, 64 MERRIMACK ST.

FOOT BALL

GLENMORES DEFEAT THE EMERALDS IN A WELL PLAYED GAME.

The Glenmore and Emerald football teams played the most interesting game of the season on the Fair Grounds on Saturday afternoon. The day was perfect for football and the players went at their work in fine style, the Emeralds roughing it somewhat. The attendance was not as large as it would have been had the game been more extensively advertised, but the few spectators enjoyed themselves immensely.

The Glenmores won the toss and gave the Emeralds the ball. They kicked off for 15 yards, but soon lost it. Daley for the Glenmores made a good run for five yards. The Glenmores gradually pushed the ball until Donohoe scored a touchdown. Eagan kicked the goal. The Glenmores kicked off, but soon lost ground. The half ended with the Emeralds' ball near the center.

The Glenmores led off in the second half and soon got the ball well into the enemy's territory. Melklejohn was knocked out. The Glenmores punted well, but lost the 15 yards on a foul. The Emeralds tried a punt, and the Glenmores punted back. Daley made a good run and then broke through the line for a touchdown. Eagan kicked the goal. Time was called with the ball near the Emeralds' goal, and with Eagan knocked out.

One of the features of the game was the work of Allen as quarter for the Glenmores. Daley played a fast game for the same team. Score—Glenmores 12; Emeralds 0. The line-up:

Glenmores	Emeralds
Bagshaw, r. e.	r. e. Don
Hodgman, r. t.	r. t. Daley
Crosby, r. b.	r. b. Fratus
Willis, c.	c. McDonald
Murphy, l. e.	l. e. Daley
Emerson, l. e.	l. e. Cochran
Talbot, l. t.	l. t. Regan
Donohoe, l. g.	l. g. O'Neil and Manning
Allen, q. b.	q. b. Boyle
Daley, l. h.	l. h. Allard
Dagan, r. h.	r. h. Gibbons and Flannery
Melklejohn, f. b.	f. b. Sullivan

Umpire, Bowen; referee, Brown; linesmen, Farley and Crosby. Time—two twenty-minute halves.

The Glenmores will play the Tech freshmen next Saturday on the Fair Grounds, and a good attendance should encourage the players, who are putting up a fine game.

VESPERS WON.

By one hole the Vesper-Country club golf team beat the Concord team on the grounds at Tyng's Island Saturday afternoon in a friendly match. Only five of the visiting team arrived and the match was played with this number on each side. Both sides played good golf, but the course was new to the Concord men and therefore relatively more difficult. In a former match with Concord the latter team beat the Vespers, 1 hole up. The score: Vespers, holes up. Thorpe 9; Perkins 0; Connell 0; Corwin 7; Chadwick 0. Total 16. Concords, holes up. Lockwood 0; Keyes 5; Pratt 6; Todd 0; Ballou 4. Total 16.

First class printing done at this office.

NEW GOODS! LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL SEASON. Your inspection cordially invited. Louis Alexander, Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York Importer and Tailor, NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET. LOWELL.

$1.00 PER WEEK PAYMENTS CREDIT GIVEN TO EVERYBODY. WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS Men'S Suits from $5 up. Overcoats from $6 up. Suits to Order from $15 up. NEW LINE Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Dresses, Separate Skirts and Fur Collarettes. Empire Credit Clothing Co., Over 97 Central Street. Open Evenings.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO. CENTRAL STREET, SPECIAL SALE TODAY Of nearly 25 dozen Ladies' Extra Quality FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS

Perfect in make, shape, fit and style, trimmed with braid to match color of goods. Sizes are from 32 to 44 bust measure. They are 3 1-4 yards around at the bottom of Skirt and are large and full at the hips. The flannellette is the best that can be bought at any price. Our special price is 99c. each, worth $1.50.

JACKETS.

Our line of Jackets includes all the latest novelties. Special leaders Friday and Saturday we offer a good quality Boucle Jacket, half lined, at $5.00.

A handsome covert cloth, half lined, velvet piped Jacket at $7.50.

A very fine all wool Kersey Cloth Jacket in black, tan and green at $1.00.

CAPES.

Good quality Beaver Capes, braid and fur trimmed, only $2.50.

Tan Colored Freize Capes, only $3.50.

Boucle Capes, satin lined, Thibet trimmed, only $6.50.

COLLARETTES.

Belgian Seal Collarettes only $1.85

Baltic Seal Collarettes, only $2.50.

Astrachan Collarettes, only $2.50.

China Seal Astrachan Yoke Collarettes, only $4.50.

SKIRTS.

A very large assortment to select from, black and colored, from 98c. up to $6.00.

WAISTS.

Handsome Roman Striped Silk Waists, only $4.98.

Plaid Waists and Blouses from 98c. to $3.98.

Also Flannellette and Cashmere Waists.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

ALTERATIONS! ALTERATIONS!

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

From The Bon Marche Dry Goods Co.

Owing to the discontinuance of some lines of merchandise we now carry, which involves the whole of several departments, also that we are to introduce several new features, we find it absolutely necessary that we start immediately to cut, slash, **ANNIHILATE** clean, fresh, seasonable merchandise. Of course the buying public know us well enough to realize at once what this advertisement means. We will not enumerate very largely in this issue. The following are convincers, and no mistake. Cost is not thought of for a moment. In a word, simply the goods must go. Blankets, Comforters, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Flannels, Outing Cloths, Linings, Linens, Cottons, Domets and Dress Goods, all to be sacrificed unmercifully. Also our entire **BASEMENT DEPARTMENT** to be sold out at almost any price it will fetch.

READ, WONDER, READ AGAIN, AND WONDER

Silk and Wool Dress Goods, 38 and 40 in. Jacquard Novelties, 40 inch, alteration price, **19c.**
50c. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool, **29c.** a yard.
Fine Jamestown Novelties, 40 and 44 inch, English and French Novelties, 40 and 44 inch, alteration price **39c.**
$1.50 to $3.50 Novelties all in at **89c.** a yard.
Blankets, 10-4, gray, for **29c.** a pair, worth 50c.
Blankets, 10-4, white, for **39c.** a pair, worth 60c.
Comforters almost given away, some for **49c.**
Comforters, full size, for **69c.**, worth $1.00.
Cheese Cloth, all colors (little soiled), **1c.** a yard.
Crash, full bleach, **1½c.** a yard.
Lining Percaline, 36 inches wide, **7c.** a yard.
37½c. Madras (cream only), for **7c.** a yard.
Bed Spreads for **39c.** each.
Towels, all linen, for **4½c.** each.
Cotton Batting, hand rolled, for **5c.** a package.
Amoskeag Outing, dark and light, for **5c.** a yard.
Lonsdale Cambric, **6½c.** a yard.
Pride of West Cotton, **6½c.** a yard.
Pillows (feathers) **55c.** each.
Sheets, **27c.** each.
Pillow Cases, **5c,** each.
50c. Towels for **25c.**, 54 in. long, damesk all linen.
25c. Silesia, **12½c.**, the best.
50c. Hair Cloth, 22 inch, for **36c.** a yard.
5 and 6-cent Prints, for **1½c.** a yard.
Remnants Outing Cloths, **3c.** a yard.

Basement Alteration Prices ARE AS FOLLOWS:

We won't say a word, only give the price. Here ye are: Glass Sauce Dishes, **3c.** each. Salt Peppers, **3c.** each. Vases, new novelty, **3c.** each. Oatmeal Dishes, **3c.** each. Egg Cups, **3c.** each. China Mugs, **3c.** each. Tumblers, **3c.** each, and a thousand other things, all for

3 Cents Each.

Glass Jugs **7c.**, Cups and Saucers **7c.**, Glass Berry Dishes **7c.**, China Creamers **7c.**, Large Glass Vases **7c.**, Oat Meals, decorated, **7c.**, and hundreds, yes, thousands of other articles, all for

7 Cents

For 8 Cents

We will give away the following Stove Pails, all sizes: Tea Canisters, 2-qt. Milk Cans, Enamel Tunnels, Enamel Ladles, Biscuit Pans, Soap Dishes, enamel, Wash Basins, Potato Mashers, Chopping Trays, Scrub Brushes, and about 2000 other items all for, what? yes, 8c. each. Now will ye buy.

Watch This Grand Alteration Sale.

Read the newspapers. We're in the race and will not lag.

We Are the Dry Goods Hustlers of Lowell.

P. S. Don't hurry in getting round this morning. Give us a little time to alter prices and start the carpenters to work.

Men Wanted

APPLY AFTER 9 O'CLOCK.

FESTIVE PARIS

SENDS OUT ITS DICTUM. LADIES SHOULD READ IN TOMORROW'S SUN HOW STYLES ARE BEING FASHIONED IN THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.

THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1897. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

ALL CYCLISTS

WILL BE INTERESTED TO LEARN SOMETHING OF CYCLING IN THE AZORES. TOMORROW'S SUNWILL HAVE AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE ON THIS SUBJECT.

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The severe storm which was central off the Virginia coast last night, causing severe gales and rain north to Nantucket, will probably prevail over New England today with dangerous easterly gales on the coast. Owing to its slow movement it is not likely to pass off until late tonight or Tuesday morning, but clearing weather now seems probable Tuesday forenoon and fair weather in the afternoon and night, with winds shifting to westerly and diminishing in force.

ALMANAC, MONDAY, OCT. 25.
Sun rises—5:10; sets, 4:47.
Length of day—10:37.
High tide—10:20 a. m.; 10:60 p. m.
Moon sets—4:02 p. m.

STRIKE OFF

IN THE BROCKTON SOLE FASTENERS' CONTENTION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25.—The great sole fasteners' strike was declared off this morning and the strikers were badly beaten. There was a general stampede this morning for old jobs. The strike has lasted five weeks and there were many desertions from the ranks.

SPAIN'S ANSWER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 25.—It was positively stated at noon today that the tively stated a noon today that the answer of Spain to the United States had not reached the President or Secretary Sherman.

BIG STORM COMING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 25.—The weather bureau has warned mariners on the New England coast of a dangerous northeast storm coming with a heavy gale.

COMMUNICATION

Please allow me in your valuable paper to say a few words in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Joseph J. Johnson, who is making a most thorough canvass. Mr. Johnson being born in Ward Two, certainly knows something of its needs, and being a thorough musician, he would make the most capable representative we could have to look after the interests of our schools on that branch, and a proof of his democracy is the fact that he is a thorough type of his brother, Dr. Stephen J. Johnson. It would be for the interests of our party if we had more like him.—Ward Two Voter.

POLICE COURT—HADLEY, J.

Twenty-nine drunks.

William Armstrong received one month in jail.

Bartholomew Lynch appealed from six months in the workhouse.

Thomas H. Brynes, who is charged with having enticed girls to enter houses of ill fame, was held in $1200, on two charges for trial October 30.

Cornelius Sullivan was sent to the state farm at Bridgewater for eight months for drunkeness.

George Peters, the alleged scorcher, was continued for trial.

Daniel J. Donahue, J. Joseph Hennessey and Lawrence Cummings will address the rally of Ward Six voters in Fourth Street ward room, Tuesday evening, Oct. 26.

The New Fast Steamship **CANADA** 9000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.

Steerage Passage $25.50.

Make all enquiries of

J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

ESTEY

We sold more Pianos last week than any week since we opened our store at 145 Merrimack Street.

We attribute this amount of business to our low prices and easy terms.

One young lady to whom we sold a piano Saturday last, said one dealer offered her a Piano for $400, but when he found she had purchased one from us, says, "why I should have sold you that same Piano for $250." Talk about honest dealings, we make one price and that the lowest to the rich or poor, and you save one man a profit as we manufacture our own goods. So why can't we save you dollars?

"He that sleepeth never succeeds," but you will find us wide awake and our Parlors open every evening.

New line to arrive Tuesday direct from our factory. We give you three month's lessons, stool, scarf and book free of charge. Call and see, for we can save you money.

ESTEY

A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 Merrimack Street.

LOST—A BUNCH OF TICKETS BELONGing to Y.M.C.I. bazaar, Sunday afternoon between the Merrimack corporation and East Merrimack street bridge. Finder please return to this office or the Y. M. C. I. hall, Stackpole street, Belvidere.

WASH BENCHES Clean away with one pound of our 60 cent tea. Delivered free to all parts of the city. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.



"I could be ever so happy with either,
Were the other dear charmer away."—Moore.

THE LAST HONORS

To the Memory of Laurence J. Smith.

FORESTERS AND OTHER SOCIETIES TAKE ACTION.

Obsequies Take Place Tomorrow Morning.

The funeral of Laurence J. Smith, notice of whose death was published in The Sun will take place tomorrow morning.

Arrangements are almost completed for the funeral. They will be in charge of Mr. Constantine O'Donnell and Mr. James F. O'Donnell will be the undertaker. The funeral cortege will leave house, 117 Stackpole street, between 8.30 and 8.45.

At the Immaculate Conception church at 9 o'clock, a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Every society in which Mr. Smith had membership will attend the service. These organizations will not go to the house, but will proceed direct to the church where seats will be reserved for them. Supreme Chief Ranger Joshua Shaw of New York, and Supreme Secretary E. M. McMurtry, will come on to attend the funeral.

Saturady evening the following telegram was received by Mrs. Smith:

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 23.

To Mrs. L. J. Smith, Lowell, Mass.:

Dear Mrs. Smith—I hasten to convey to yourself and children, my heartfelt sympathy in this dark hour of affliction and sad bereavement which you have sustained in the death of your noble husband, our honored and beloved brother. May the Almighty grant you strength and fortitude to bear up under this trying ordeal. I place myself and the grand court at your disposal and have directed the local grand officers to wait upon you and ascertain your wishes in regard to funeral arrangements.

(Signed) Samuel B. Moriss,
Grand Chief Ranger.

Members of all the local courts of Foresters of America met in Foresters hall yesterday afternoon to take appropriate action on the death of Past Supreme Chief Ranger Laurence J. Smith.

A committee of two was appointed to tender to Mrs. Smith the sympathy and condolence of the Foresters of Lowell and also to assure her that the services of the Foresters were at her command. Messrs. J. J. Gallagher and M. P. Reagan was selected as the committee.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Foresters hall this evening at 8.30 o'clock, and the following named Fresters were appointed a committee on resolutions, with instructions to report at the meeting: James F. Miskella, William A. Hogan, J. J. Gallagher, E. E. Slattery, J. E. Maguire.

The executive council of the grand court sent a delegation to the house and tendered Mrs. Smith the sympathy and condolence of the Foresters of the state, and also placed them at her service.

The Grand Court will drape its headquarters in Pollard's block. This court has also sent a special floral design.

The executive council of the Grand Court will meet in special session Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock to take further action.

The chief rangers met in the office of City Physician Smith in Wyman's Exchange and conferred with Messrs. Constantine and J. F. O'Donnell as to funeral arrangements.

The Knights of Columbus held a meeting yesterday afternoon and took appropriate action on the death of Mr. Smith.

A committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: T. M. Bolton, G. M. Harrigan and Patrick Ryan.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the funeral of Laurence J. Smith by the Knights of Columbus: Thomas P. Lawler, H. C. McOsker, T. M. Bolton, J. F. Miskella, D. J. Murphy, James McElholm, John J. Cluin and P. A. Corcoran.

JOINT MEETING HELD

A joint meeting of the Celtics, Emeralds and Wolfe Tone societies was held at which the following delegates were appointed to attend the funeral of Laurence J. Smith: Councilman Kennedy, P. J. O'Brien, Mr. J. Bruin, Andrew Roche, Stephen Doyle John Powers and Captain Crimmins.

A. W. Beard, proprietor of the Lowell One Price Clothing company, arrived in this city today and decided to close the store tomorrow morning. All the clerks will attend the funeral in a body.

The Foresters of Worcester held a mass meeting today and adopted resolutions on the death of Mr. Smith. It was voted to send a floral tribute and to have a delegation attend the funeral.

The Lowell Military band has been engaged to furnish music at the funeral.

There will be a grand Pearson rally by the voters of Ward 7, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 7.45 p. m. in Fletcher street engine house. All cordially invited.

TWO LIVES LOST

By Fire in Lawrence Saturday Evening.

TWO YEAR OLD BOY'S SAD FATE.

Little Girl Dies After Twelve Hours Agony.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 25.—The two-year-old son of James Brown of North Andover met with a shocking death Saturday while playing with matches about the kitchen in his parents' house. The victim's clothes caught fire and he was terribly burned before assistance arrived, dying shortly after the accident.

After 12 hours of agony, Lena Pelkey, nine years old, died at the hospital as the result of horrible burns sustained while playing about a bonfire.

Send a postal or telephone to Rourke & Sullivan when you want the best coal. 934 Gorham street and 293 Central.

First class printing done at this office.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the local external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore made its appearance on his arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." Mrs. S. S. Wnorxn, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

The Style and Fit of our Suits is leading Swell Dressers our way.

Young Men

Appreciate the

Hand felled collars and hand padded shoulders of our Suits. The coat fits and sleeves fitted, unlike ordinary ready to wear.

The Double-Breast Sack Suit is enjoying a renewal of favor among swell dressers this season—the favorite cloths being undressed worsteds in black and blue—of these we are showing strong lines—also the most desirable styles in plaids and mixtures.

☞ If you are interested in a suit this fall you should see our assortment of choice new things—you owe it to yourself to see the best there is before you buy—we are reaching out for new business, and by deserving it—we get it.

Opp. City Hall. Merrimack Clothing Company.

THE SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK

THE LATE DETAILS

Of New York's Railroad Horror.

SIX MORE BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED.

Money and Jewelry Found in Wreck.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Garrison's, N. Y.—Oct. 25.—The gray day dawned 24 hours after the frightful happenings of yesterday upon a scene of greater litter and destruction than was displayed yesterday. The wreckage taken from the bottom was piled on the shore making a distressing sight. The car Glen Alpine was placed on the scow but no more bodies were found. A drizzling rain started in this morning. Six bodies were taken from the day coach last night and it is believed that more will be found. All the road builders on the system arrived this morning, and repairs on the tracks were at once started. A large amount of money and jewelry was found in the wreckage of the cars which have been pulled out of the water. Divers are still at work trying to locate the missing engine and more bodies.

A corrected list of the dead gives the number as nineteen. There were scores injured, but none will die. The bones of the engineer and fireman have not yet been found. The coroner's jury will meet tomorrow night to investigate. The railroad commissioners and officials are also investigating.

UNION PACIFIC SALES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Union Pacific re-organization committee today announced that the Attorney General has notified them that he will ask the court for an adjournment of the foreclosure sales of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific property to December 15th, so as to postpone the final disposition until after Congress meets. The committee, however, demand reorganization without further delay.

HORSEWHIPPED HIM.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Siloam, Ark., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Benjamin Sapp created a sensation here yesterday by horse whipping Cashier Morris of the Bank of Siloam. She claimed that Morris insulted her.

A BIG BIKE MEET.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—Arrangements have been made to hold a bicycle meet in the Coliseum November 12 and 13, in which Michael, McDuffee, and Titus will appear.

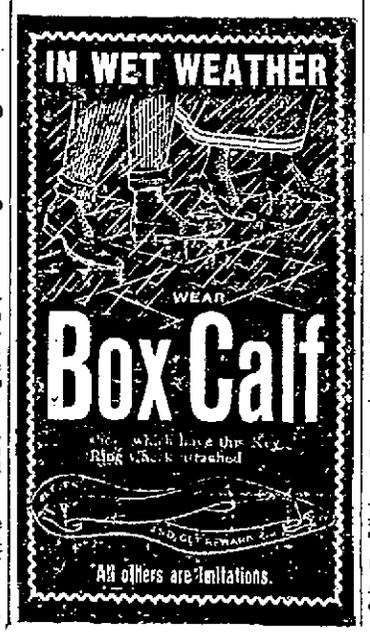
MAGNIFICENT SHOWING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 25—Last week's attendance broke all previous records at the Exposition. One hundred and eight thousand were registered. Total attendance to date is one million and a half. It closes on Saturday next.

The Estey company, 145 Merrimack street are feeling quite happy over the amount of Pianos which they keep moving and attribute this business to the low prices and easy terms which they are offering the public. The prices have dropped and other dealers have got to come to it, as the public will not pay $100 for Pianos when the Estey company can sell you one for $275, just as good. They have the goods and prices must move them at once.

First class printing done at this office.





You never can tell how a piece of goods will look made up until the suit is finished. May be becoming, may not.

Here the matter is decided in a moment. You put the suit on and judge for yourself.

Don't have to wait a week or more, either.

With Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Suits, in regular, stout and long sizes we fit most men, but if there are alterations to be made, we make them—just as the tailor does.

$15.00 to $22.00 for these tailor made suits.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 Central Street.

LATEST

THE GOLD FEVER

Strikes a New Hampshire Town.

ANDOVER FARMERS HAVE GONE GOLD CRAZY

Over a Small Find in the Town.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Andover, N. H., Oct. 25.—Prospectors who are searching for gold on Birch Hill near here are greatly encouraged over the outlook. A large pailful of dirt containing considerable gold was taken from a pocket six feet below the top of the ledge. Those owning the property here have caught the gold fever.

BODY FOUND

OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN THE MERRIMAC RIVER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 25.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Merrimac river this morning. A receipt in his pockets was made out to C. Hayden.

INTERNATIONAL THIEF

WITH A LONG RECORD IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 25.—Since the arrest of William Matthews on the charge of robbing mail boxes in Boston the post-office authorities have learned that his arrest is more important than was at first supposed. He was one of a gang rounded up in New York in '95 and is one of the most daring and expert thieves, forgers, and burglars in the world. He has a long criminal record in Europe and America.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Wardwell is on the bench. When the jurors had been impanelled the trial of numerous adultery cases was begun, sentence to be given later.

Cornelia Eno, who was found guilty of polygamy, was sentenced to jail for 18 months.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

Mr. Cunnigham accept Mr. Brady's challenge to run a forty yards dash and will meet him at the Gallagher house, Monday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Mr. Brady, having a very successful season at the business, Mr. Cunningham claims he will mow it down a little for him when they meet. He will run him for $50.

(Signed) Mr. Cunningham's Manager.

There will be a meeting of democrats of Ward Nine who favor the nomination of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, for Mayor, in the ward room on High street, this evening, October 25, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, Anthony A. Conway, Dennis Murphy and others.

Money Deposited

On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank.

Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex Street. 11 Post Office Avenue

Chas. J. Gliddon, President.
William F. Hills, Cashier



REV. LEON LAMOTHE, O. M. I.

BAZAAR OPENED

By the French Catholics of Lowell.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL INITIAL CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

The Bazaar Will Continue This Week.

The grand bazaar of St. Joseph's (French) parish, was opened with a concert in Huntington Hall last evening, and judging from the opening the bazaar promises to be one of the most successful Catholic church bazaars ever held in Lowell.

The concert had a most elaborate program, the talent including the singers in all the Catholic church choirs of the city and the composers included Mozart, Gounod, Rôkâiul, Hayden, Mendelssohn and Donizette.

The conductors of the choirs acted as leaders for the work of their respective choirs. They were Mr. Philias David for St. Joseph's and the Choeur Rossini; Miss Adelaide Sullivan for the Sacred Heart; Mr. E. F. Faulkner for St. Patrick's; Mr. J. Warburton for St. Michael's; Mr. T. F. Molloy for St. Peter's; Mr. P. P. Haggerty for the Immaculate Conception; and Mr. E. J. Pinault for St. Jean Baptiste. Mr. Michael J. Johnson and Miss Theresa Corbett were the accompanists and the soloists were Miss Maggie McCaffrey, Miss E. Gagnon, Mr. P. P. Haggerty, Mr. David Martin. In giving the sextette from "Quera" by Donizetti the singers were Miss Louise McLaughlin, Miss Nano Gallagher, Mr. Molloy, Mr. M. J. Murphy, Mr. Martin and Mr. M. J. Leary.

The entertainment closed with the singing of the "The Star Spangled Banner," all the choirs taking part, and Mr. David, conducting Owen's orchestra, was present to assist. The committee in charge of the arrangements was as follows: Rev. Fr. Lamothe, Philias David, Jr., Dr. G. A. Gagnon, and Charles J. Wellbrenner.

Great credit for the success of the affair is due to Rev. Fr. Leon Lamothe, O.M.I., and the Choeur Rossini. Fr. Lamothe is a singer and choir director of great repute and he worked untiringly for the success of the concert. He wishes, through these columns, to express his heartfelt thanks to the members of the different choruses and all others who assisted him in making the concert a success. The bazaar will formally open tonight and on Wednesday evening there will be a banquet of the societies in Associate Hall.

ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST GROWING IN THE GAME—THE DIFFERENT TEAMS.

Association football is rapidly gaining round in this city and surrounding towns and bids fair to become as interesting as Rugby. Already teams have been formed in Andover, North Andover, Methuen, Lowell, Manchester, Pittsburg, Brockton, and other places. Lawrence has several teams composed mostly of players from the old country where it is a favorite pastime.

In Lawrence are the Parkvales, who defeated the North Andover team on the common in the Fourth of July contest. Another team is the Olympics, which played the Parkvales Saturday.

The Andover team is composed of members of the Andover cricket team. The North Andover team will play the Lowell team next week, and will close the season at Manchester Thanksgiving Day. They will also play the Brockton and Pittsburg teams before the close of the season. The players are: Campbell, guard; Paton and Sefton, backs; Fife, Briggs, and Rennie, half backs; Moure, Costello, C. Rennie, Hill and Stewart, forwards. Briggs is the player who had his arm badly injured in the Fourth of July game.

REPORT OF DEATHS

FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

15—Bradford McFarland, 63, general debility.
Catherine Kennoy, 51, nephritis.
Mary McGrail, 8 mos., marasmus.
16—Ann Collins, 80, fractured thigh.
17—Elizabeth Searle, 60, disease of brain.
George McLeod, 50, phthisis.
Sarah Vigneault, 36, metritis.
Marie D. Emond, 1, gastro-enteritis.
Joseph T. Rondeau, 8 mos., chol. infl.
Herve Cote, 5 mos., chol infl.
18—Jane Boyle, 68, general debility.
James Faney, 50, intestinal obstruction.
Ovila Piquffe, 3, pneumonia.
Bernarditre Delisle, 11 mos., pneumonia.
Maria Boucher, 9 mos., chol. infl.
Marie A. Racette, 9 mos., pneumonia.
19—Margaret Martin, 60, valvular heart disease.
James McCaffrey, 52, mitral regurgitation.
20—Louisa Dion, 5, croup.
Rose E. Reohard, 9 mos., pneumonia.
Henri B. Ethier, 1 mo., chol. infl.
21—Charles W. Brooks, 23, softening of brain.
Alice M. Mooney, 43, mitral regurgitation.
Gertrude Cosins, 1, cap. bronchitis.
Joseph Manceau, 1 d, prem. birth.
22—Hannah Flahavan, 40, pneumonia.
John J. Madejros, 28, pneumonia.
Arthur F. Dutton, 1, inanition.
Maria C. Carron, 8 mos., influenza.
Mabel O'Connor, 5 mos., gastro-enteritis.

CITY HALL NOTES

It is evident to anyone familiar with City Hall affairs that there is great probability of many petitions going over to the next city government.

They will include petitions for the building of bridges at Lundberg street and across the Pawtucket canal at Aiken street; resolutions for the paving of Chelmsford and Gorham streets; the petition of a company for permission to erect poles and string wires for the purpose of doing business as a telephone company in Lowell; a petition or order that wagon owners shall be compelled in certain cases to use wide tires, that a water tower house be erected on Middle street; that loans be made for with the water system; that better accommodations for indexing be furnished at the city clerk's office; that the board of assistant assessors be abolished, as recommended by the mayor; that Gorham street be widened; that a change in the method of making appropriations be made; that a new building ordinance be passed.

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BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY.
Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently
CURED IN 15 TO 35 DAYS.
You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure.
IF YOU HAVE
taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary
BLOOD POISON
WE GUARANTEE TO CURE.
We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.
$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100 page book sent free. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 & 308 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.
COOK REMEDY CO.

Reliable Attendance
No More Use for Midwives.
Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will give you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6 00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.
Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.
Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

WIGGINVILLE WON

Carried Everything in the Local Town Meeting.

NOBLE VICTORY FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

Lawyer McEvoy was Present at Meeting.

The people of Wigginville swept everything before them in the Tewksbury town meeting Saturday evening. John W. McEvoy, Esq., was on hand and witnessed the final in a series of victories in which he has been a very important factor. Mr. McEvoy was well pleased with his welcome.

The people of Wigginville too, were satisfied and good old Benjamin Staveley jubilated an died in the enthusiasm. Wigginville turned out en masse, for it was a fight for people's rights they were waging. They came to the meeting place in all sorts conveyances.

The special meeting was called to order to allow the voters to accept or reject the report of the original committee on a school house site in South Lowell, and to accept or reject the report of the Wigginville committee for the Gumb site in Wigginville near the railroad and make the appropriation.

A.C. Blaisdell was chosen moderator without opposition.

Article 2, to hear the report of the original committee, John F. French, Harry L. Shedd, C. H. Battles, to spend $4000 for a schoolhouse in South Lowell, was laid on the table with neatness and dispatch. The committee was afterwards discharged, but the magnanimous Wigginville men allowed them a vote of thanks.

Article 4, appropriating $1600 to purchase land owned by Lewis .D Gumb, in Wigginville, for the school house was carried by a vote of 70 to 28.

Article 3, to acquire the land and locate the school house, was finally carried by a vote of 63 to 44, after one or two obstructionary amendments had been disposed of, also a motion to table. During this battle the vote was at one time as close as 65 to 58 in favor of Wigginville.

A new committee with all the powers of the old committee to locate and build, were appointed all from Wigginville, and when the nays were called for, not a voice was heard. The new committee is A. C. Blaisdell, Robert Catherwood and Caleb Wallace. There is no doubt that some of the Tewksbury people who at heart sympathized with Wigginville staid away.

Selectman Farmer and Joshua Clark acted as tellers.

That ended the fight. Wigginville left in good spirits and Lawyer McEvoy returned with his clients singing his raises. Wigginville won and everybody feels glad.

BOWLING NEWS

At the Highland club Saturday team 2 defeated team 5. The totals:

TEAM TWO.

Read	130
*Saunders	76½
Bradbury	70
Abels	40
Total	316½

TEAM FIVE.

Dickerman	93
Hanson	70½
Morton	54
Libby	70
Total	293½

*Absent.

When a man is absent ten per cent. is taken off his rating.

Two teams from the Courier-Citizen employes contested a bowling match at Les Miserables alleys Saturday night, and the men from the job department won easily in the following score:

JOB ROOM

Munn	419
Sullivan	333
Johnson	372
McCaffrey	392
McCarthy	433
Totals	1945

NEWS ROOM.

Hutchinson	326
Foster	382
Stahl	311
Sweeney	395
Brophy	359
Totals	1503

T. H. BRYNES ARRESTED.

Thomas H. Brynes was arrested by Inspectors Laflamme and Allen Saturday on a charge of enticing young girls. He was arrested on a similar but groundless charge some time ago by the Manchester, N. H. police.

OPPOSED TO HORSE RACING.

There is to be an adjourned meeting of the Middlesex North Agricultural society trustees next Wednesday. A movement is going on antagonistic to the continuance of horse racing as a feature of the annual fairs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The body of Frank O'Donnell, who fell off a draw of a bridge in Portland, Me., the night of Oct. 12, was found floating Sunday near where the accident happened.

The farm buildings of F. H. Hilton at Belgrade, Me., were burned early Saturday morning. The stock and part of the household furnishings were saved. Insurance, $1140, which will not cover the loss.

After arresting a disorderly medical student named Battersby, who had resisted him with a poker, Constable Urquhart, who had received several blows on the head, dropped dead on arriving at the police station in Glasgow with his prisoner.

On Sunday morning the large grandstand at Maplewood park, Bangor, Me., owned by the Eastern Maine State Fair association, together with its contents, a barge and hack belonging to M. F. Brackett, and a coupe, the property of Hon. J. P. Bass; the West End restaurant, judges' stand, a section of the bleachers and a long line of fence were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

DON'T GO IT BLIND

It's Not Necessary. Just Take Your Neighbors Advice.

Have you ever read a newspaper article, a glowing account of some incident told in elusive words to lead you on, and found it ended in a proprietary medicine advertisement? Made you angry, didn't it? And were you convinced of the merit of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a faraway town, to take his word for it was like "going it blind. It's a very different thing when a statement is prescribed from a citizen, from people we know, from people who live in Lowell. Read this case.

Mrs. F. Warburton, residing at 70 Elm street, says: "I suffered intensely for three years from kidney trouble, producing dizziness, headaches, prolonged backache, broken rest, torture in stooping or bending, and great soreness over the kidneys. I could not find relief either in the many remedies taken or physicians' prescriptions. But at last I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and resolved to try them. I did so, and from the first they did me more good than all the medicines I had taken. They relieved me of all the kidney aches and pains, and I am still taking them, feeling assured they will also dispel the headache. I have no more backache, nor aching kidneys nor dizziness. You may refer to me, as I am glad to tell others what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

CYCLING NEWS.

About 200 wheelmen attended the six mile race between Herbert E. Stafford and Patrick Keegan of the S.C.W., on the boulevard Saturday afternoon. Stafford was an easy winner in a race a short time ago, and won again Saturday.

Sohn and Whitcher were umpires and there was a tandem bike for pace maker. But the tandem was not swift enough and there were frequent cries of "faster."

There was quite a deal of lively "rooting." Stafford led in 14m. 28 2-5 seconds. Chadwick second, Keegan third, Ferron fourth.

Among those present was Overseer E. B. Stafford, the father of the winner, and who is the republican candidate for councilman in Ward Seven.

LEFT HIS PROVISION.

George Sheppard of North Chelmsford came to the city Saturday night and purchased a basket of provisions. While on Middlesex street later he laid the basket on the sidewalk while he looked in a store window at some pretty articles displayed there. When tired of looking in the window he looked for the basket of provisions. He's looking yet.

THE RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE.

Madrid, Oct. 25.—In the special note to Minister Woodford, the government declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba, and cites the many sacrifices which have been made by the nation, the number of troops sent to Cuba and the reforms which are to be carried out in the island. The note ends with the statement that Spain will not admit the right of any foreign power to interfere in any of her affairs.

There is no doubt that the government's reply will represent the deep feeling of the nation. The note dwells at length on filibustering and "other material and moral assistance which has chiefly contributed to the rise and duration of the rebellion, and which in turn has damaged American interests."

It clearly intimates that Spain cannot continue the forebearance shown by Del Castillo and the Duke of Tetuan during the past two years, and that now she calls upon the American government to "fulfill more strictly in the future the rules and duties of international law," because "the success of the new home rule policy and the speedy pacification of Cuba chiefly depend upon the conduct of the United States."

A vigorous reform of administrative abuses and a careful weeding of the ranks of officialdom are also foreshadowed in the instructions. No more officials are to be appointed from Madrid. The early extension of the franchise is promised; and it is intimated that the remaining plans of the government will be made known progressively when the new governor general assumes office next month.

SQUIRREL HUNTER KILLED.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 25.—While squirrel hunting Sunday morning on the Gifford farm, across the pond from this city, David St. George, 29 years old, was fatally shot by his brother, Clement, aged 25. The two, with another brother, had gone into the woods for squirrels, and had just shot one. Mr. Gifford, the owner of the land, was attracted by the shot and ordered them off.

As they started away, David, who was walking ahead, turned to speak to Clement, just as the latter lowered his shotgun to take out an empty shell. The trigger caught in his clothing, and the other barrel of the gun was discharged, the full charge lodging in David's abdomen, tearing a fearful hole. The injured man was brought to the city in a wagon and died in the afternoon. He leaves a widow and four children.

WAGES PROBLEM

Rev. Mr. Dick Offers a Solution.

FAVORS GIVING OPERATIVES INTEREST IN MILLS.

Co-Operatiue System Will Cure Industrial Ills.

At the First Congregational church last evening, Rev. S. M. Dick gave the last in his series of lectures on the economic problems of the day. The wages question and the solution was the special topic and the speaker said in part:

"There is a disturbance in the social and economic world, as everybody knows. The disrespect for authority in this country is begun in the home. The child that has respect for authority at home will respect authority in the school and then the larger authority of the law.

"The difficulty at the present time is from economic causes. If we would have peace in the social and economic world, we must first have righteousness.

"I am not acquainted with a single student of economics who does not say that the wages system is wrong, but none of these students give a solution of the problem. Some men get more than they earn and some less. Some get just about what they earn. A man is worth just what you can get out of him, and if he is not paid what he is worth, an injustice is done him. He is not paid what he is worth and under the present system he can't get it. Therefore the system is wrong. Man is robbed of his individuality by the conditions which prevail now.

"Instead of the wages system let the laboring man's time be capitalized and interest paid upon it just as the capitalist gets interest upon his money. Suppose a man's ability to bring him $3000. Suppose a man worth $50,000 gets an income of $3000 on his capital. The two men could enter a partnership on equal terms, one man's time balancing the other man's money.

"Under existing conditions of capital and labor the laborer is robbed of his independence. If he was made a sharer in the responsibility he would work more to the advantage of the business. If you capitalize a man's time all this difficulty is overcome. A schedule could be made out to include any number of men, for this system is large enough for all. There may be a multitude of obstructions but they are not hard to overcome. When men are brought to share responsibility they will do all in their power to improve the business they are connected with. This way is a thousand times better than the co-operative system. It is a community founded on righteousness. There are some inefficient men and that could not be overcome for perhaps a quarter of a century, but in time this plan would result in a new manhood. Under the system I have named a strike would be impossible, for to strike would be against a man's own pocketbook.

"This is a Christian principle and Christianity is at the bottom of it. It is not a community of property, but a community of interests."

HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

Newton, Mass., Oct. 25.—An attempt at incendiarism was frustrated at Newton Highlands early Sunday morning. Lillian McKenzie was awakened to find the house full of smoke, and an alarm was sounded from box 54. On the arrival of the department, fire was discovered in four different places in the cellar. The woodwork and waste material had been saturated with kerosene, and the fire had made good progress. The damage was about $200.

A Ship's Bottom
Covered with Barnacles.
As a ship's bottom becomes covered with barnacles after long voyages, that impede its progress, so the inner lining of the stomach becomes changed, unnatural and its action after years of abuse obstructed. The recent discovery of a process for "scrubbing" out the stomach and releasing from the delicate inner tissues accumulations that nature has been unable to repel, is only another endorsement of the celebrated Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, now sold in every drug store of the land. This salt dissolves the mucous coatings, restores to action the full functions of the greatest organ of the body, brings back to full force the digestive powers and, of course, imparts to the whole body through nerves and veins renewed life. Physicians recommend a trip to Carlsbad after fruitless efforts to cure. Why not try Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, an agreeable and cheap aid to nature's great machinery.—From the *Troy Press*.

FREE!
A beautiful 6-sheet art calendar given away free to purchasers of FAIRY SOAP. This calendar is 10x12 inches in size, is designed by some of America's best artists, lithographed in 12 colors, and can be secured only through your grocer during the holiday season. Ask him for particulars. If he does not sell FAIRY SOAP—pure, white, floating—send us his name and we will tell you where you can get a
FAIRY CALENDAR
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

PLEASANT TO TAKE
DROPPED ON SUGAR.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES COLDS CROUP COUGH COLIC CRAMPS

All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power and are loud in its praise ever after.
Every Mother should have it in the house for the many common ailments which will occur in every family as long as life has woes. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Do not forget the very important and useful fact, that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures every form of inflammation, Internal or External. It is a fact, proven by the investigations of medical science, that the real danger from disease is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Could a remedy have existed for over eighty years except for the fact that it does possess extraordinary merit for very many Family Ills? There is not a medicine in use today which has the confidence of the public to so great an extent as this wonderful Anodyne. It has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction, and handed down to their children a knowledge of its worth, as a Universal Household Remedy, from infancy to good old age.
For Internal as much as External Use Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. Be not afraid to trust what time has endorsed. At all Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EXPERT HANDLERS OF FURNITURE
CONFESS THAT
OUR STOCK
EMBRACES THE
Most Stylish and the Best Variety

Of goods in that line that they have ever seen. No one is ashamed to move in daylight whose house is equipped with Furniture bought of us. It does not pay to buy inferior goods in any line, and especially is this true of Furniture. Unlike some articles you buy, it is always in sight. Always get a good article and then you are always sure of satisfaction and service. If you have not seen our
FALL DISPLAY
Drop in and see the splendid stock we have for you to select from. We have all the desirable styles, and we are sure that we can sell them to you at satisfactory prices. It will cost you nothing to look and you may lose if you don't.
GOOKIN BROS.
Agents For the Celebrated "Glenwood" Parlor Stoves and Ranges.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.
Notwithstanding the Advance in the Prices of Foreign and Domestic
COLORED DRESS GOODS
We continue to offer the Newest and Choicest Fabrics at prices much below their possible duplication. An unrivalled assortment of choice fabrics this week at 29c., 49c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
Also an exquisite line of French Twills, 46 inches wide, at 50 cents per yard.
SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS.
The largest and best variety in Lowell, a very handsome line for Fall and Winter wear. For Ladies' Waists and Children's and Misses' Dresses, 29c., 39c., 49c. and 75c. per yard.
BROADCLOTHS.
52 inches wide, of heavy weight and beautiful finish. Complete line of Fall shades are sold by every retailer in New England at $1.25. At our price they are bargains of the season, $1.00 per yard.
CLOAKINGS.
A splendid line of all the up-to-date shades for Ladies' Jackets and Capes, also the plain and rough goods in fancy colorings for Infant's and Children's Garments at the lowest possible prices.
ASTRACHANS.
In black, oak and Lamb's Wool. These are imported goods and cannot be duplicated at the following prices: $3.25, $3, $4.50 and $5 per yard.
LADIES' FUR JACKETS.
We are manufacturers and retailers of Fine Jackets. We make to order Seal, Persian Krimmer, Astrachan or Electric Seal Jackets and guarantee perfect fit and satisfaction or no sale. We offer two special bargains in Fur Jackets this week. 5 fine Alaska seal Jackets, $175 each. 3 extra quality Persian Lamb Jackets, $112.50 each.
OUR $25 ELECTRIC SEAL JACKET.
Is equal to any sold in New England for at least $10 more. We cordially invite the critical inspection of intending purchasers of Fur Jackets.
INFANT'S WEAR DEPT.
All the prettiest creations in Coats and Bonnets for baby will be found in our department. Mothers who study economy and style combined will find our department a profitable place to trade in.
O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

TEETH
No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—a need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. Not open Evenings.
DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 26, Bowers' Block, cor. Merrimack & Prescott Sts.



THE LATE PHILIP LYNCH.

HE DIED SUDDENLY

Philip Lynch Passed Away Unexpectedly.

SUSTAINED A SHOCK WHILE PREPARING FOR CHURCH.

Funeral From St. Peter's Church Tomorrow.

Philip Lynch, the well known grocer and highly respected citizen, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 60 Whipple street, aged 47 years. Deceased had been ailing since last February, but was able to attend to business up to Saturday night. He was preparing for church Sunday morning when he sustained a sudden shock, the result of heart disease and remained unconscious for several hours, passing away in a peaceful slumber.

The deceased was born in Ireland and came to this country when a boy. He was educated in the public schools of this city, after which he became engaged in the grocery business on Gorham street with his brother, the late Patrick Lynch. For the past fifteen years he has conducted a grocery and provision store on Whipple street. Mr. Lynch, although he took no part in politics, was a staunch democrat, and an honest, upright citizen. He was of a kind and charitable disposition and gained friends wherever he went. One sister survives him. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. Peters' church.

MUSIC HALL

Taking the stories of "Montezuma, the Merciless," and "Merle, the Mutineer," by Col. Prentiss Ingraham, Mr. E. J. Hassan has built a thrilling melodrama "Montezuma of Mexico," which will be the attraction at Music Hall this evening, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Those persons who want sensation, those that want comedy and variety acts, combined with spectacular features will find an abundance in this production.

A RIDE TO CONCORD.

Sixteen of the employes of Mr. Haines of the Middlesex Laundry, enjoyed a pleasant ride yesterday on Morse & Bingham's brake, to historic old Concord, going by way of Billerica and Bedford Springs. After dinner, which was served at the Wright tavern, a delightful couple of hours was spent in sight seeing, after which the hitch was made, and they returned by way of Carlisle and Chelmsford, reaching home Carlisle and Chelmsford arriving home a little after dark.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

The run of five miles for the Y.M.C.A members Saturday afternoon was won by Clark, who had a start of three minutes. Walker, a scratch man, came in third and captured the time prize, negotiating the distance in 28 minutes, 28 seconds. Howe, another scratch man, dropped out of the race.

The course was Y.M.C.A. building to Jackson street, to Thorndike, to Fletcher, to Pawtucket, to School, to Mammoth road and back to the bridge. The officials were: Referee and starter, Al. Smith; judges, Harry W. Howe and Instructor Swartz.

SUPERIOR COURT—LILLEY, J.

The Superior court criminal session opened this forenoon at the court house on Gorham street.

There will be a social party at Memorial Hall in Billerica, Tuesday evening, October 26, which everybody is invited to attend. The committee in charge is Messrs. John J. Conley, Wm. J. Cowdrey, and Thos. F. Sheridan. The committee has spared no pains to make it a grand affair. Hibbard's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

There will be a grand Pearson rally by the voters of Ward 7, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 7.45 p. m. in Fletcher street engine house. All cordially invited.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on Kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

MGR. GAUGHREN

Preached Eloquently at the Immaculate Conception

A LARGE CONGREGATION HEARD THE DISCOURSE.

Rev. Fr. O'Reilly, O. M. I. Also Preached.

At the church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., celebrated the last mass of the day and the sermon was by Rev. Matthew O'Reilly, O.M.I., one of the band of missionaries who accompanied Mgr. Gaughren to this country. His subject was the mass and it was a forcible but simple and eloquent exposition of this foundation stone of Catholic worship.

Bishop Gaughren, O.M.I, the vicar apostolic of the Orange Free State, South Africa, who preached in the evening, attracted an enormous congregation. Every seat was filled before the vesper service began and hundreds stood in the aisles and vestibules during the long ceremony. Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O. M. I., was the celebrant of the vespers. The feast was that of St. Raphael the Archangel, and the hymn was the magnificent exposition, "Tibi, Christe, Splendor Patris,"

Mgr. Gaughren ascended the pulpit after the Magnificat and for 35 minutes held the great throng of hearers deeply interested in his sermon on faith with its application to those who listened to him as well as to the dusky Christians to whom he ministers in far-off Kimberly. His text was "Unless you see signs and wonders, you believe not," from the gospel of Sunday, which told the story of the healing of the ruler's son. The preacher said that this passage raises the question whether the ruler did not believe. If he did, why did Christ rebuke him? St. Gregory the Great, commenting on this incident tells us that the reprimand was given because the ruler's faith was imperfect; he wished the bodily presence of Christ in order that his son might be healed. Therefore he asked him to come down to his house. The ruler forgot that Christ was the son of the omnipotent God; he forgot that the powers of heaven were given to him and therefore, his faith was not perfect. But when he set out on his homeward journey and met his servants on the way, and learned that his son was cured, then he believed, "and his whole household."

The ruler, said Mgr. Gaughren, is a type of many Christians of the present day; their faith is not perfect. In proof of this he cited the many sects and sections into which Christendom is divided.

The church is to us what Christ was to those he taught. It speaks for him and has a right to command our intellect and reason. It tells us we must believe things above our reason. We believe in the truths the church teaches as realities and we know why we believe them. Reason submits to the voice of God. We cannot as finite beings hope to understand the mysteries of religion, and if there were no mysteries, there would be no religion. While there is an Infinite One above us, we must accept things that are above our reason.

This divine gift of faith which we possess is infused into the soul by baptism. We have the true faith impressed upon our hearts. It is the foundation, the rule of our being, and without it we can have no works before God, worthy of reward. Faith lifts us out of the world into the atmosphere of heaven and through it we dwell in a supernatural life. Baptism raises us from the natural to the supernatural. The soul needs the supernatural as the body does the natural air. Faith is a free gift of God, and a gift precious above all the world can give. When man lives in faith, he sees God in everything. He is above the world and thinks of God in all he does. Faith enters into all the acts of his life, permeates all his actions, and this is the way we ought to live.

Mgr. Gaughren said he spoke as a missionary from a distant land. It was 10,000 miles to his home in South Africa. There the missionaries labored among millions of people who had never heard the name of God, and not only that, but had no word in their language to express the idea of God. But they listened to the voice of the missionary bringing the glad tidings of them and had sent His only begotten the gospel, telling them that God loved and had sent His only begotten Son into the world to die for them. And when the people grasped the idea, the loved the Son of God, and His Blessed Mother and readily embraced the gift of faith. Their faith was something to them. They who had known no hope, found that it brought sunshine into their lives and made their homes happy and full of joy. They believed without doubting and knew that they would enjoy the blessing of a glorious hereafter.

Inside

As well as

Outside

What is the use of fine clothes and good manners if the brain is stupid, the body feverish, the eyes dull and yellow, the tongue coated, the breath short, the stomach sour and the whole being poisoned with impurities which a torpid liver fails to remove? All such cases may be quickly and permanently cured by the use of

Dr. Greene's Laxura Cathartic Pills

the cathartic that does not debilitate. Price, 25 cents. Made by the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura.



FORESTERS!

There will be a meeting of the Foresters of America of Lowell at Foresters' hall, Pollard block, Palmer street, at 8.30 o'clock tonight. The purpose of the meeting is to take appropriate action on the death and make necessary arrangements for the funeral of our late P. S. C. R., Laurence J. Smith.

All Foresters invited.

—T. H. Muldoon,
Court Merrimack.
Hugh J. Leonard,
Court Middlesex.
M. P. Reagan,
Court City of Lowell.
John H. Mullin,
Court General Shields,
Thomas J. McDermott,
Court Wamesit.
Wilfred Bouthellette,
Court Samuel de Champlain.
John Moynahan,
Court Columbus.
Martin J. Crowe,
Court General Butler.

NOW IN DISGRACE

THE SOLOIST AT THE MURPHY TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

"Orlando J. Hackett, at one time the treasurer of the Parliament of Man, now defunct also connected with the Hackett Publishing company, now extinct, and in some way connected with the Lyceum League and Boston Novelty Works, both of which ceased to exist, is missing from Boston together with about $15,000 of money which belonged to Mrs. Abby S. Nye."

Hackett will be remembered by Lowell people as the young man who, with with James Logan Gordon, conducted the Parliament of Man in Odd Fellows' Temple. Later, when Francis Murphy came here, Hackett sang at the temperance meetings.

NOTICE.

Lowell, Oct. 25, 1897.

Members of Court City of Lowell, No. 30, F. of A., are requested to meet in their hall on Middle street at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, to attend the funeral of our late brother, L. J. Smith. Funeral to take place at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning from 117 Stackpole street. Members of our sister courts and circles are invited to attend.

—Michael P. Reagan, C. R.
P. McGilley, F. S.

Mrs. Patrick F. McGrath has gone to Boston to spend the winter with friends.

French Americans in Pawtucketville are endeavoring to secure independent nominations for the City Council from that section this year.

A recital will be given in the Mid-Essex Women's club rooms next Tuesday evening, in aid of the Lowell General hospital.

One of the best collections of relics of the Revolutionary war is in the possession of Mrs. Luther Faulkner of Billerica.

Mr. Peter E. McMahon, one of the proprietors of the Emerald saloon, is wearing a double smile these days, all on account of a pair of bouncing twins, a boy and a girl.

Got Boys To Dress?

We are prepared for this season with the most extensive line ever shown by us. Boys' Reefers, $1.50 up. Boys' Suits, 89c. up. Boys' Waists 25c. up. Boys' Hose, 10c. up. Boys' Underwear, 25c. up. Everything for the boys at everybody's Prices.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

WITH THE POLICE

Market Street Greeks Used Knives.

LEIGHTON BROS. LOSE THEIR TEAM.

Other Items Gathered at Police Station.

A couple of Greeks engaged in a row on Market street Saturday night about 10 o'clock, and as Greeks are wont to do, drew knives, it is said, and proceeded to jab at each other.

As a result one of them got quite a cut and he took it with him to the police station where Dr. Ricker took him in charge and patched him up. His wounds were not serious and he declined to get out a warrant for his assailant's arrest.

Nellie Drewry of this city who was to be married Monday, was arraigned in the police court at Lawrence Saturday on the charge of stealing a ring and committed to the women's prison at Sherborn for one year.

Nellie is 20 years old, rather below the medium height, dark complexioned and bears the appearance of one who has seen considerable for her years. She hails from this city, but for some weeks past has been working in the Washington mills and boarding at Mrs. Friel's, 174 Chestnut street. Her record was introduced, it being to the effect that she has been twice committed to the Lancaster school by Judge Hadley for a like offence.

About 7 o'clock last night a Canadian giving the name of Noel Leferriere, in driving up Middlesex street, turned down the railroad track at the railway station, mistaking it for a cross street. He had got the length of the station before he was discovered, and as there was a train due in about two minutes, there was some lively hustling to get the team out of harm's way. Leferriere was locked up for drunkenness, and when searched, it was found that he had $200 in his pockets.

SLEPT IN CANAL.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Edward Hill discovered a man lying in the bed of the canal, from which the water had been drawn, on Dutton street, near Market. He was either asleep or dead and the officer climbed down to him to find him sleeping as peacefully as a child. How he got there he could not tell and there were no marks of injuries upon him that would indicate a fall. He was locked up for drunkenness and at the station gave the name of Thomas McDonald.

LIQUOR SEIZURE BY INSPECTORS.

Inspectors Donaldson and Goodwin made a liquor seizure at Lynch's boarding house, 243 Worthen street, yesterday. They had received a number of complaints and about 5 o'clock yesterday the inspectors went into the school house and watched Lynch's place. About 10 o'clock the inspectors made a raid on the place and captured a barrel of Jones' ale and some whiskey.

FUNERALS.

BROOK—The funeral of Charles W. Brook occurred from his late residence, 19½ Loring street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Rev. James Mudge officiated. There was singing by Arthur Slater, Miss W. H. Huse, Christina Gillard and J. F. Slater. The bearers were Messrs. Pearson, Sanborn, Clark, and Wilder from the Highland lodge, I.O.O.F., which conducted services at the grave. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

FLAHAVAN—The funeral of Mrs. Hannah Flahavan occurred yesterday afternoon from her late residence on Adams street and was largely attended. The bearers were Messrs. Dennis Keefe Daniel Redding, John Hanlon, Edward Mooney, Patrick Glancy, and Edward Costello. At the grave in the Catholic cemetery, the service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Burke.

SUNDERLAND—The funeral of Harriet Sunderland took place yesterafternoon from her parents' home, 20 Ennell street and interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

MURPHY—The funeral of Wilfred Murphy, child of Daniel and Johannah Murphy, took place yesterday afternoon from her parents' home on Broadway, and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

DEATHS.

BICKFORD—Albert C. Bickford, aged 78 years, died yesterday at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Frances Goward, of 20 Summer street.

KEARNS—Matthew Kearns, aged 52 years, died yesterday at 24 Brooks street. He leaves a wife, one daughter, Mary, who is a clerk at O'Donnell & Gilbride's; two sons, Joseph, a clerk in the Merrimack Print Works, and Edward, a pupil in the High school. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning from St. Patrick's church.

A CELLAR FIRE.

An alarm from box 28 at 3.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon summoned the fire department to one of "Harris' Triplet's," a tenement block on Coolidge street, Little Canada. A blaze and a great quantity of smoke in some excelsior that was stored in the cellar was the cause.

CHELMSFORD REGISTRATION.

Registration closed Saturday evening in Chelmsford. Only eight names have been added to the voting list this fall. At the close of registration the record stood as follows: Precinct one, 330; two, 421; three, 48; total, 669. Assessed polls: Precinct one, 569; two, 734; three, 90; total, 10.33. On election day, November 2, the polls open at 7 a. m., and close at 3 p. m.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

POLITICAL NOTES.

CUMMINGS RALLY HELD YESTERDAY—MEETINGS ARRANGED.

A large gathering of democrats, including many Pearson men, attended the rally of the friends and supporters of Lawrence J. Cummings in Jackson hall yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by Michael J. Dowd, at 2.30 o'clock and J. Joseph Hennessey was chosen chairman and John H. Riordan secretary.

In opening, Mr. Dowd stated that the meeting was in the interest of Lawrence J. Cummings. He said that he knew him as a lifelong friend, an honest and sincere gentleman, and a thorough democrat. He repeated his charge that Mr. Pearson did not do all that he might have done against the redistricting bill, while Mr. Cummings attended the hearing to oppose the bill.

He spoke at length of Mr. Cummings' knowledge of affairs at City Hall, of his sympathy with the working man, and his experience as a business man.

John J. Hennessey, chairman of the democratic city committee said that he was present not in his official capacity, but as a democrat. It would be charged later he said, that Mr. Cummings was not a silver democrat. "Let me ask Mr. Pearson," he said, "at what stage he stood on the platform and announced the principles of the Chicago platform? As a matter of fact, the Chicago platform has little to do in this present campaign. The Pearson men have cast aside the vital issues of the state campaign by calling early caucuses. It has been hinted that if Mr. Pearson is nominated, there will be no more money in the campaign. What do we care for money? What do we care whether he can contribute $5000 or five cents?"

Col. J. H. Carmichael was then introduced. He said the chairman of the city committee should be the servant of the democracy and not use it for a personal machine. He had turned over a united city committee to Gardner W. Pearson a few years ago, with all bills paid. Fisher H. Pearson had turned over a machine and a faction.

John E. Drury spoke briefly, and then Mr. Cummings was introduced amid great applause.

Mr. Cummings said:

"You couldn't do me a greater honor if you elected me Mayor. I stand here as the democrat unpledged to anyone. I will wear no man's collar and if I am Mayor I will do everything I can for the city of Lowell. If I can do it and stand the criticism, I feel that it will strengthen the party. I have been a democrat when it did not always pay.

"I have attended every hearing at the State House, at which democratic interests were threatened since 1887, and without cost to the democrats of Lowell, I sent to the Governor a remonstrance against his signing the redistricting bill and I have the answer of his secretary. I did this in order that it might not be said that no democratic protest was entered.

It is not good democratic policy to nominate the democrat the republicans want nominated for mayor.

Forty or fifty of the more active hustlers belonging to the Ward Six Pearson club met in Room 30A, Hildreth building yesterday, to make reports on their work. They checked off voters seen on the check list and got the work in shape for this week. The opinion was freely expressed that Mr. Pearson would carry the ward three to one.

Twenty-five members of the Ward One Pearson club met in the Hildreth building yesterday for the purpose of planning campaign work and reporting. All present were very confident and enthusiastic in Mr. Pearson's behalf.

The republican opposition to Mr. Pearson is probably inspired by the belief that he will be invincible at the polls on election day.

There will be a Cummings rally in the Fourth street engine house Tuesday evening.

The friends of Fisher H. Pearson will hold a meeting tonight in the Lyon street ward room at which the speakers will be Messrs. O. A. Libby, John Welch, A. A. Conway, James F. Owens, and T. J. Muldoon. Robert Hurley will call to order and Martin Hyde will be chairman.

REV. DR. COURT'S MEMORY.

Several local ministers, in their sermons yesterday, referred touchingly to the life and labors of the late Rev. Dr. Court.

Next Thursday evening in the banquet hall of the Billerica Centre town hall, Old Middlesex Chapter, S.A.R. will meet with Asa Pollard society, Children of the American Revolution. President Charles E. Adams of the Lowell society will preside and addresses will be made by prominent local members of the order.

AN ETERNAL FURLOUGH.

Wickford, R. I., Oct. 25.—James Sullivan of the battleship Massachusetts was drowned Sunday off the cliff at Narragansett Pier by the capsizing of a boat. Sullivan and a companion named Robert Neagel of Boston were on their way to New York in a sail boat procured in Newport, and the boat in gybing upset. Neagel reached the shore in an exhausted condition, but has now recovered. Captain Church of the life saving station instituted a search for the body, but without success. Neagel states that the pair, being short of funds, started with the boat, hoping to reach New York before the expiration of Sullivan's furlough, which was nearly up.

New Music Hall

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Oct. 25, 26, 27.

As strong a play as Monte Cristo.—N. Y. Journal.

E. J. Hassan's Picturesque Production.

"MONTEZUMA OF MEXICO"

By Col. Prentiss Ingraham, introducing the romantic actor, JOSEPH SLAYTOR. Superior players and specialty artists. The mutiny on board U. S. Warship. The great whipping scene. The escape from Elmoro Castle, Havana. The Mardi-Gras Festival, New Orleans. The duel and other exciting events. Pathos, Comedy and Specialty Acts.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 28, 29, 30.

HARRY MORRIS'

20TH CENTURY MAIDS

Presenting THE CENTURY WIDOWS and TOO MUCH TRILBY, also LOLA MOLLIERE in Living Reproductions of Art.

LYNN TERRORIZED

By a Bold Gang of Highwaymen.

WHO ROBBED A STORE IN WILD WEST STYLE.

The City Offers Reward for Their Capture.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25.—The entire city is alarmed by the boldness of a holdup that occurred Saturday night, and it is safe to say that there will be a big demand for revolvers for a few days.

Three desperadoes, heavily masked and otherwise disguised, and carrying revolvers in each hand, entered the grocery store of Allen F. Bartlett, on Sagamore street, near Newhall, at 9:30, and succeeded in holding the clerks and other persons in the store at bay while the bookkeeper and clerks were ordered to deliver over such money as they had in their possession.

Cash drawers were also rifled, and a driver of one of the delivery wagons, who happened to arrive just as the robbers were looting the store, was compelled to enter the store and surrender the valuables in his possession. In all over $100 was secured, but the robbers failed to examine the safe, which contained a large amount of money. No shots were fired. There was no need of any shots, for the occupants of the store were so completely cowed by the desperadoes before they could realize their situation that they were easy victims.

The greatest excitement prevailed when the story of the robbery became known, and Mayor Ramsdell authorized a reward of $250 for the apprehension of one or more of the desperadoes.

Sunday the police discovered in the yard of a house two doors from Bartlett's store two long duck coats, which had never been worn more than once or twice, and to which a part of the original tag was attached. On the buttons of the coats was the firm name, "Coburn & Whitman." They also found a pair of blue overalls and a jumper, black with light stripes, both new. This clothing answers the description of that worn by the men who were concerned in the holdup. Several of the people who were in the store at the time of the holdup visited the police station, but failed to identify Patrick Hurt, who was arrested Sunday morning on suspicion.

The third degree will be worked at the meeting of Lowell Council Knights of Columbus, next Thursday evening.

Preparations are being made at Les Miserables club house for two club tournaments.

ECCENTRIC BACHELOR.

Morrisville, Vt., Oct. 25.—Gould Camp, a resident of Stowe, eight miles from here, has suffered a loss by theft of over $3000, including coupons of government bonds, $500 in gold and $100 in bills. Camp is an eccentric bachelor 60 years old, and has about $40,000 worth of property, which is in charge of a guardian, Arle Luce of Stowe. The latter did not know of the amount which Camp had stored in a tin box, the box being thrown in beneath a lot of rubbish in the barn. Camp disclosed the fact that he had such an amount hidden away, and that it is missing. Suspicion was directed to a party of five men and women from near Boston, who had been visiting the family which keeps house for Camp. This party left town to drive to Albany, Vt. Luce took two officers and followed. The visitors were overhauled a mile east of here and brought to the Hotel Randall, where the officers searched the men and the landlady the women. Nothing was discovered, and they were allowed to go on.

MR. DEBS SPOKE AT LYNN.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25.—Eugene V. Debs addressed two large audiences in this city Sunday, once at noon and again in the evening, in the labor church. His noon address was devoted to a general discussion of labor matters. Alluding to George M. Pullman, he declared that the misery caused by the big labor strike undoubtedly shortened Mr. Pullman's life fully 20 years. He hoped that when Mr. Pullman arrived at the gates of heaven he would find no judge there who would say "There is nothing to arbitrate here." The evening address was devoted to the topic, "Social Democracy."

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Danbury, Conn., Oct. 25.—John Hahley, aged 35, a hat manufacturer, met with a peculiar accident last night which narrowly escaped being a fatality. As he was passing through his sitting room he accidentally fell headlong against a window and went through. The glass severed an artery in his throat, but the prompt arrival of medical aid prevented him from bleeding to death. He is in a very weak condition, but may recover.

ENGLISH COTTON MILLS.

Manchester, Eng., Oct. 25.—Last week's business was fair. A number of the spinners are now under engagements until January, and the margins have much improved. This may prevent the threatened wages conflict, which, in any event, will not be decided for a month at least.

Cloth was firmer and irregularity is disappearing. Although Calcutta is buying less, western India takes more. The China demand is improving. Sellers are reserved, pending something more definite on the possible spinners' strike, which might seriously cramp the already much reduced yarn supplies.

First class printing done at this office

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.

12 JOHN STREET.



This week we propose to mark a point in the history of Garment selling in Lowell, which will completely obliterate all previous so-called "Bargain Sales." It will pay you to take advantage of this offer.

Come Early, Do Not Wait.

FURS

The largest, most complete line of fine Furs ever shown in Lowell. Special values in Fur Jackets. Electric Seal Jackets from

$17.50 Upwards.

Astrachan Fur Jackets, from $14.75 to $35.

JACKETS.

$5.50, worth $4.75—One lot Beaver Jackets, black, blue or brown, fly front, worth $4.75, price $3.50.

$6.50, worth $8.75—Handsome Black Bouclé Jackets, latest style, a bargain. Worth $9.75, price $6.50.

$5.75, worth $8.75—Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, fly front, fancy strap hitching, velvet collar, worth $8.75. Price $5.95.

CAPES.

Handsome Embroidered Plush Capes, style of cut, edged with Thibet Fur, very stylish, worth $9.75, for $5.75.

Children's Reefers

One lot Children's Reefers, blue, brown or black, cape and collar, trimmed with braid. Worth $4.50, price $2.95.

WAISTS.

A complete assortment of Silk, Velvet Corduroy and Wool Waists, all the latest effects.

CREDIT TO ALL

TIME TO CHANGE YOUR MIND.

If you are still hanging on to the old-fashioned idea that it is a saving of money to pay cash for Clothing or Cloaks, it is high time that you find out about our low prices and our way of giving credit. We make no extra charge for the accommodation and you are perfectly welcome to pay the bill as it suits you best, weekly or monthly. No notes or interest.

A FEW GREAT SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

Men's Fine Overcoats—our $10 Overcoats, strictly pure wool. Men's Business Suits—500 all-wool mixed plaid Suits, $10.75. Children's Reefers—double breasted with large sailor collar, $3.50. Ladies' Jackets—the very latest, $7.98. Ladies' Capes—Hundreds of garments to select from, $5.98. Ladies' Trimmed Hats—Our $4.75 Hat very elegant and stylish.

Caesar Misch

78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

FOR GOVERNOR,
George Fred Williams of Dedham.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke.
FOR SENATOR, Seventh District,
Edward D. McVey of Lowell.
FOR SENATOR, Sixth District,
Alvin Fisher of Westford.

Henry George is after Croker, not with a long stick, but with a sharp tongue. Mr. George has hinted that Croker had to leave the country for fear of getting into jail, and Croker makes an aggressive reply.

McKINLEY'S COMMISSION.

Great Britain has come out solidly against bimetallism and why should she not? The gold standard has made her rich because she is a creditor nation, just as it has brought distress upon this country because we are a debtor nation. President McKinley has aided in this eventuality by showing a distinct opposition to bimetallism and making an effort to establish the gold standard on a permanent basis. The action of the McKinley administration is in bad faith, because after appointing his commission, his administration plainly showed that the American government had no intention of favoring bimetallism.

PROPOSED UNION PACIFIC STEAL

Speaking of the proposed steal of the Union Pacific railroad property, the Philadelphia American, which is one of the ablest papers in the country and one of the best informed on the financial issue has the following important editorial:

Just one more word of protest we want to enter before the Union Pacific property is sold and a great part of the nation's interest in that property irretrievably lost. There is a first mortgage of $33,000,000 ahead of the government's claim of $58,000,000. On the first mortgage bonds, default in interest was purposely made, so that the property might be sold on the foreclosure of a lien ahead of the government. There was never any good honest reason for the default of interest on those bonds. The road, even in the years of the receivership, years when it has been systematically bled instead of fed by its feeders, has earned more than three times the interest charges on those bonds. The road, conveniently bankrupted in order that the claim of the government might be compromised, has now, at this time, $3,000,000 of cash in its treasury; it is even now, bled as it is, earning enough to pay 5 per cent. interest on the first mortgage and the claim of the government. The re-organizers count on the road earning 4 per cent. interest in $150,000,000 of capital, count on the road earning interest on an amount $60,000,000 in excess of the first mortgage and the government's claim, and yet the government proposes to sell its claim for 60 cents on the dollar—to give away 40 cents on each dollar of its claim. If the president did his duty, he would pay off the first mortgage, as he is authorized, aye, directed by law, and thus protect the government's interest.

LAURENCE J. SMITH DEAD.

The unexpected death of our esteemed citizen, Laurence J. Smith, Saturday afternoon, spread a gloom not only over the homes of his friends but the entire community. Gentle, upright, honest, conservative, sober, industrious, and frugal, Mr. Smith was the friend of temperance, the friend of justice, and right in every form and in every place. He was a self-made man, a man who made the best use of his time, not exclusively for his own benefit, but for the benefit of the country in which he lived, for the benefit of humanity in general. A poor boy, he toiled and fought in every form and industrious; as a citizen, he not only practised these exemplary qualities, but taught them to the community in which he lived. His name was the synonym of honor, his word was as good as his bond, his voice was a power in every cause for which it was raised. The temperance element of this city found him one of its strongest allies, the intemperate, not an avenger or a scoffer, but a man ready to sacrifice his time and his comfort to lift them to a better life.

Was it any wonder that a man of such principles should be elevated to high positions? He never sought public office, but when Mayor Pickman was called upon to select a democratic license commissioner, he made a most happy and acceptable selection when he chose Laurence J. Smith. A democrat in politics, he never sought election to any public office, although he served in the Common Council with distinctive ability. A fluent speaker, an elocutionist gifted with some dramatic talent, a good reasoner, and a friend to the oppressed, his presence was sought at public meetings, at demonstrations of all kinds where the voice of good and strong men was needed. It was these qualities which won for him the friendship of the great order of Foresters of America which selected him for its national head. This office, like every other, held by him, he filled with marked efficiency and were it not that custom forbade his re-election, he would have been selected for a second term. Mr. Smith was at one time spoken of as a candidate for Mayor of Lowell and had he sought the position he might have had it. He was modest, retiring, conservative and was never known to utter an ill word against anybody, high or low. He was instinctively a gentleman and as a patriotic citizen of Lowell and of Massachusetts, he had no superior. His loss will be felt by this community and will be lamented by every agency for good within the scope of his acquaintance and his efforts for the uplifting of humanity will never be forgotten.

CURRENT COMMENT

Boston Herald—The question is asked what will be the fate of the New York Sun now that Mr. Dana is dead? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat answers this by saying it will continue to go on in prosperity if properly conducted. Our St. Louis contemporary compares a newspaper to an army. It needs a general at its head—in other words it needs to be managed and directed so as to secure and retain the favor of the public to whom it is addressed. A newspaper may be easily injured in incompetent hands; the instances are also many in which it has continued in prosperity and usefulness by being in intelligent and capable hands. The obvious rule for a prosperous newspaper is to continue the policy and the methods by which it has been built up. It is by a departure from them that misfortunes which have wrecked newspapers have almost invariably come.

N. Y. Sun—"I would be thankful if you would send me the addresses of some dealers in counterfeit money" writes a man in Ash Grove, Mo., to Postmaster Van Cott. "I enclose ten 10 cents in stamps and if you know of any such addresses please send them to me promptly."

The postmaster receives an assortment of curious requests by almost every mail. He is asked to find lost boys from the country, to negotiate the sale of farms, to secure engagements upon the metropolitan stage for young ladies who have made a success in suburban amateur dramatic societies, and even to suggest names for babies; but this is the first time, he says, that an opportunity to participate in the "green goods" business has been afforded him. His correspondent is evidently very much in earnest and signs his full name.

Manchester Union—Benj. Franklin, himself a practical printer, early recognized the advantage it would be to the colonies to manufacture the paper which they consumed. In his autobiography he speaks of his efforts in the encouragement of the industry and states that he was personally interested in the establishment of several of them. The process was crude enough in his day—a rude machine ground the rags to pulp which was subsequently placed upon wire. Zenas Crane inserted his own celebrated process to manufacture paper and as a consequence it was costly. These conditions continued for many years after the Revolution had rendered the United States independent of the mother country and it was as late as 1851 that Zenas Crane inserted his now celebrated advertisement in the Pittsfield, Mass., Sun: "Americans, Encourage your manufacturers and they will improve; Ladies, save your rags."

Brockton Enterprise—The order just issued by Secretary Long to give Commander flotilla coats of bottle green is the result of experiments lasting through years. It has long been thought that in battle the present white squadron, for example, would be too easy as a mark. But what a pity to change that magnificent white till stern necessity compelled.

Concord Monitor—Of the five recommendations made by the Massachusetts tax commission, that in reference to a tax on house rentals is attracting the most attention. This term is misleading and is not the title of the act prepared by the commission for submission to the governor and legislature. The title given to the bill is "An act imposing a tax upon the occupants of habitations," and it has been suggested that a more appropriate title would be "An income tax based upon the mode of life." Some of the Massachusetts newspapers seem to have misconstructed the spirit of the bill and treated it as an additional tax on real property, whereas it is a purely personal tax based upon a man's income as indicated by his manner of living.

Lawrence Tribune—A prominent feature of the celebration in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the launching of the frigate Constitution in Boston yesterday was the appearance of the blue jackets from the warships in the harbor. They inspired the thought that the United States now amounts to something on the high seas and that with the present navy and the sturdy fellows who paraded Boston's streets, foreign nations would think twice before provoking a conflict with this republic. A strong navy will revive the merchant service, which for years has mocked the glory of its former greatness when clipper ships sailed every sea, and the American flag displayed its starry beauty in every harbor. In these later years, the best energies of the country have been given to the development of manufactures, while commerce has been impoverished. The creation of the navy should stimulate commerce to renewed life and restore the country to its former place as a commercial nation.

Brockton Enterprise—The fool with the gun is still busy shooting people whom he takes for hunted animals in the woods, and there's no protection against a man who lacks brains and judgment and common sense and eyesight.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH.**

LAWRENCE VIEWS

OF THE RECENT MOUNTAIN ROCK DRUNK.

In an article in the Star upon what is calls the "Mountain Rock of Debauch," it says that the Lawrence members of the party, should, as soon as they saw what kind of a time was being held, retire and not disgrace the city which elected them.

We can just imagine such a contingency!

Picture to yourselves the members of our present city government seated on a car waiting to be taken to the trysting place. They are chaperoned by many outsiders, mostly made up of last summer's baseball "collegians," and all are engaged in a quiet and subdued conversation. The car starts finally, and until Mountain Rock is reached, the party while away the time by the rendition of several hymns. They at length reach the terminus, aglow with virtuous anticipation of the pleasant afternoon's enjoyment. They stare at the different objects of interest, in the meanwhile vaguely wondering at the queer popping sounds which come from a spot around which several Lowell men are congregated. Suddenly one of their number announces with a face of horror, that the sounds are the result of the uncorking of bottles of beer. In an instant the determination is taken to fly—and immediately, led by one of the aldermen, they make a wild rush from the spot, with the wicked Lowell city fathers on their track. Down the road they run breathless and fearful, cheered on by several members of the local W.C.T.U., while behind them come the pursuers with beer in their hands to lure them to a fate worse than death. Virtue triumphs at last, and after regaling themselves with a glass of water at the Y.M.C.A. rooms, where they had taken refuge, they were escorted to the depot by the Lowell police and took the train for home, where they would be safe from the temptations which are liable to trap the unwary.—Lawrence American.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

LOWELL.

William H. Holgate to William J. Robinson, land with buildings on South Whipple street, $1.

Daniel W. McCarthy to Henry F. Maguire, land with buildings on Abbott street, $1.

Lucy S. Mitchell to Eleonora Marion, land with buildings on Old Meadow road, $850.

Margaret Flynn to Hugh F. Duggan, land with buildings on Pleasant street, $1.

Gustave Paryn to Joseph A. Clans, lot of land on Shirley avenue, $1.

Elzire Gallilioeux to Bolsvert & Sanborn, lot of land on Ottawa street, $1.

Locks and Canals to Henry S. Courtney, lot of land on Tucker street, $1.

Shepard, Russell, and Fuller to Dennis A. Sullivan, land with buildings on Wentworth avenue, $1.

DRACUT.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to S. M. Vaughn, lot of land at Kenwood, $1.

James Stuart Murphy to S. M. Vaughn, lot of land at Brookside, $1.

Samuel Hagerman to Carl L. Braun, lot of land, $1.

TEWKSBURY.

Peter Sheehan, guardian, to Mary A. Cawley, land with buildings, $1410.

Walter Mott, et als., trustees, to Noe Patnaud, lot of land at Riverside Park, $500.

Walter Mott et. als., trustees, to AlbertDesmarais, lote f land at Riverside Park, $1.

Napoleon Desmarais to Bolsvert & Sanborn, lot of land at Riverside Park, $1.

Noe Patnaud to Bolsvert & Sanborn, lot of land at Riverside Park, $1.

H. Junius Townsend et ux. to W. E. Simmons, lot of land on Andover street, $1.

Peter Sheehan, guardian, to Thomas H. Lawler, lot of land on Allen street, $500.

CHELMSFORD.

Minnie H. Thurston to W. H. Wiggle several lots of land at O'Hearn's Park, $1.

Alberto Smithson to Franklin D. Russell, lot of land on Enta street, $1.

CARLISLE.

Florence M. Cummings to Alice G. Green, land with buildings, $1.

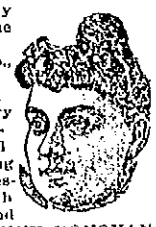
BOXING GOSSIP

Jack Falvey, the well known New Bedford pugilist, and Young Riley of Fall River were matched at Newport yesterday. The stakes were placed at $250 a side, open to $500, and it is possible that the latter sum will be posted before the fight. The men will meet in a 20-round bout, for a decision at 130 pounds in Newport, Thanksgiving afternoon. They will enter the ring between 2 and 3 o'clock. The battle should prove a fast one.

FAT A BURDEN.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt Will Take it Off—Some Reduced a Pound a Day.

Mrs. James B. (Fanny) Donovan, of the Donovons' Irish Sketch Artists, took Dr. Edison's Obesity treatment with the best results:



Messrs. Loring & Co., New York City:

Gentlemen:—About the first of January my stoutness had become burdensome and ungainly and my being in the theatrical profession it interfered with my acting, singing and dancing. I had FANNY DONOVAN tried everything to reduce me but could get no relief. I began to use Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt, and at once commenced to reduce, until now I am down to my normal weight. That distressed, heavy and languid feeling is entirely gone, and I feel like a new woman. Shortness of breath, with which I was greatly troubled, has been completely cured. I can safely recommend the Pills and Salt as the only true and effective flesh reducers in the world. Yours truly,

MRS. JAMES B. DONOVAN.

No "tonics," "nervines," "sarsaparillas," or other medicines required when these remedies are used. Our goods are sold by all first-class druggists.

THE HENRY MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 42 W. 22d Street, New York city, (Medical Department of Loring & Co.) is the largest and best appointed in the world. Its physicians are the most skilful and its appliances for the successful treatment of all diseases are the most complete and embrace every recent worthy invention for the benefit of suffering mankind. Electrical Sanitarium—Powerful and elaborate electrical apparatus for the reduction of obesity and the cure of nervous exhaustion and all chronic diseases of men and women. Dermatological department—Superfluous hair and facial blemishes removed. Special surgery. Free advice about any disease. Rupture cured.

One bottle of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills costs only $1.50; one bottle of Dr. Edison's Obesity Salt costs only $1. Send mail orders to Loring & Co., general agents for the United States.

We send free "How To Cure Obesity."

LORING & CO., DEPT. 110.
No. 42 W. 22nd St., New York City.
No. 3 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.
Nos. 56-62 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

STOLE A TEAM.

It isn't safe to leave your wagon, even in front of your door these days, as Amos Leighton of the firm of Leighton Bros., well knows. Amos left his horse standing on Central street in front of the store Saturday at noon and when, in a short time, he went to look for the animal, he found it not.

Then he notified the police but the horse hadn't been there and all the neighboring cities were notified. Billerica reported having seen it and today it turned up in Peabody.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Artistic Elegance

The Puritan for October climaxes all publications for gentlewomen, and even itself. In it is a whole world of exquisite picturing and entertaining text.

Ten cents, $1 a year—at news-stands, or of Frank A. Munsey, New York.



THE ARENA OF POLITICS

THE DINGLEY DEFICIT.

Debt Increasing While the Trusts Are Wallowing In Prosperity.

The deficits of revenue still increase. Though, according to McKinley, Hanna and Dingley, it was necessary to call an extra session of congress in order to pass a tariff act which would produce enough revenue, the measure which was the outcome of their deliberations has already rolled up a deficit of some $18,000,000 in two months.

This is a most surprising record. The internal revenue taxes which the Republicans overlooked produced $1,000,000 increase, yet the total deficit was larger than ever before in our history. If continued at this rate, it would produce a debt of over $100,000,000 instead of the increased revenue of $113,000,000 predicted by Mr. Dingley in his first guess.

The deficits seem to be regarded pretty coolly by the Republicans. They need reminding that only a few months ago they were loudly asserting that the deficits of the Wilson tariff were ruining business. Now the Dingley deficits are doubly greater. Are they not ruining business?

When the Republicans called their extra session to carry out their agreements with the trusts, it was announced that the first work would be "to restore confidence" by making the receipts equal to the expenditures. Well, the receipts are not equal to the expenditures by some $18,000,000. Are we to understand that confidence has been restored in some unpremeditated, impulsive way?

Singularly enough, the Hanna papers that harped so long on deficits have no more to say on the subject. In their loxicons there is no such word as deficit. When the topic is introduced, they resolutely look the other way and maintain a silence as profound as that of Bill McKinley before he secured the Republican nomination. The worst of it is that the Hannaites have an argument, if they only knew it. They could point to the fact that though the government's account is overdrawn and its debt increases, the trusts are literally wallowing in prosperity.—Kansas City Times.

UNION PACIFIC ROBBERY.

A Monstrous Job Planned to Cheat the Government Out of $20,000,000.

A ring has all its plans laid to capture the Union Pacific railroad and cheat the government out of at least $20,000,000. If this plot succeeds, it will be followed by a similar robbery in the case of the Central Pacific.

Conspicuous among the members of this ring are J. Pierpont Morgan and Collis P. Huntington.

Attorney General McKenna, who consents to this robbery, was appointed to his place in the cabinet through the influence of Huntington.

No honest reason exists why the Union Pacific should not be made to pay every dollar of its debt to the government. The added portion, on which the government has its lien, is a paying property.

Congress refused to authorize the deal with the ring, known as the reorganization committee, which, with the active concurrence of the attorney general, will be consummated unless the president forbids. This he has ample power to do. The law of 1887 provides a way for dealing with the Union Pacific whereby the treasury can be protected against this intended plunder and the whole debt collected.

Why should the administration hasten to do between sessions of congress what congress has declined to sanction? That body will convene again within less than two months, and a matter so important as the public's interest in the Union Pacific railroad cannot in decency be disposed of without the participation of the people's representatives.

The Union Pacific ring has hatched a monstrous job of brigandage, and the administration is threatened with a scandal the like of which has not shamed the country since the Credit Mobilior exposure.

President McKinley's own reputation is at stake.—New York Journal.

APOSTATE HANNA.

Denies the Power of a Protective Tariff to Raise Wages.

Hanna is apostate to the principles of protection. The excuse for protection has always been that it raises the workingman's wages, no matter what the condition of the labor market may be. Under protection it was not necessary that the surplus labor should be employed before wages would rise. Protection would inevitably bring about a rise. But Mark Hanna says of the present situation, under full protection:

"It is necessary that business should improve so much that the surplus of labor shall be used up before it is possible that the general scale of wages shall be advanced. It is the same old principle of supply and demand."

This is very significant. It practically denies the power of a protective tariff to increase wages. Not until the surplus labor—the thousands begging for work in the large cities and tramping the country—is absorbed can wages be expected to rise. No one claims that under protection surplus labor is ever absorbed. If this were so, strikes would succeed under protection to a greater extent than under a low tariff. But they do not.

Mark Hanna knows, if anybody does, that it is the law of supply and demand that fixes wages and not a high tariff. And he has in an unguarded moment said so, thereby announcing himself an apostate to the McKinley doctrine.

More Substantial.

Mr. Hanna is not depending upon his war record or the big crops. His hope is in his bar'l and Uncle Sam's bar'l.

The Party of Trusts.

But for the trusts there would today be no Hanna. In fact, there would be no Republican party.

Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes,
Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make

PO-MELIA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassen, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL C. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF CAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

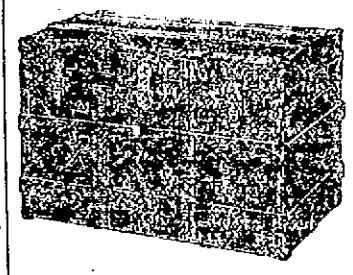
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,

(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.

P. F. DEVINE Prop.

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY
Call at George W. Enright at
11 MIDDLESEX STREET,
Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Bass's Ales are on draught. We keep no other brands. These are the best.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

BUY YOUR
SHEET MUSIC
At Green's Piano and Sewing Machine Rooms,
233 Central St., Fiske Block.

Potatoes!

Are you able to get good ones. We can sell you this week on price and quality. We always carry in our market a full line of Potatoes, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

The DAYLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp
will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.

I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.

Geo. H. Bachelder,
SOLE AGENT.
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 402 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 13 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Lenant & Co., One Price Jewelers, 10 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—600 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lowe's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Lowe's, Central street. A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains cuticol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large tenancy, one acre of land. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 light grade democrat, 1 first class grocers' wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 6 Robies St.

FOR SALE—NEAR MIDDLESEX STREET, eight room house and barn, 9000 feet of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, clean and quiet. 117 Merrimack street.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL, 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban Block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first-class repair, large lot of land. Price $1050. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 110 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—NEW COTTAGES IN AYER CITY, corner Quebec and Plain streets. Rent $10 per month. Inquire of A. W. Parker, 306 Pine street, or A. G. Russell, Glidden Building.

TO LET—TENEMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS. None but respectable need to apply. 32 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGing house good location. Price $500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 78.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, good set of buildings, some fruit, with 4 cows, 28 hens, 20 tons of hay, 2 wagons and all the farming tools. Seven miles from Lowell. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF HOT BED sash. J. W. Bonnett, 501 Middlesex street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 1000 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Z., Sun office.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water, Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 23 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ITS EQUAL
$18.75
Buys an easy running Up-to-Date
SEWING MACHINE
We buy direct from manufacturers and sell direct to customers
No canvassers or commission men to pay. You get all that's in it.

RING'S Big Store
Sewing Machines and Bicycles.
Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER FRESH CARLOAD OF
Rochester Beer
FOOD BEER, EXPORT, PALE, BIENZI BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PREMIER.
$1.25 to $2 per case

JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 10 CENTRAL ST., opposite the Washington House

TO DEATH AND DISASTER

A New York Central Train Plunged Into Hudson River.

About Thirty Sent to Eternity—Settling of Road Bed on Account of a Retaining Wall Being Undermined the Cause.

Garrisons, N. Y., Oct. 25.—From the sleep that means refreshment, and rest to the eternal sleep that knows no wakening, plunged in the twinkling of an eye yesterday morning 28 souls, men, women and children. Into the slimy bed of the Hudson river a train laden with slumbering humanity ploughed, dragging through the waters the helpless passengers.

There was nothing to presage the terrible accident which so suddenly deprived these unfortunates of life. The New York Central train which left Buffalo Saturday night had progressed for nearly nine-tenths of the distance towards its destination. The engineer and his fireman had just noted the gray dawn breaking in the east and the light streak of red betokening the sun's appearance, when the great engine, a servant on the rails and a devil off, plunged into the depths of the river. Neither engineer nor fireman will ever tell the story of the terrible moment, for with his hand on the throttle, the engineer plunged with his engine to the river bottom and the fireman too was at his post. Behind them came the express car, the combination car and the sleepers, and these piled on top of the engine.

It is known that it was a little foggy and that the track was not visible, but if there was any break in the lines of steel it must have been of very recent happening, for only an hour before there had passed over it a heavy train laden with human freight; neither is there an explanation ready, and all is conjecture.

The section of the road was supposed to be the very best on the entire division. There was a retaining wall all along the bank, and while the tide was high, yet it was not unprecedented.

What seems to have happened was that underneath the tracks and the ties the heavy wall had given way, and when the great weight of the engine struck the unsupported tracks it went crashing through the rest of the wall and toppled over in the river. Then there happened what on the railroad at any other time would have caused disaster, but now proved a very blessing. As the train plunged over the embankment the coupling that held the last three of the six sleepers broke and they miraculously remained on the broken track. In that way some 60 lives were saved.

Frightful Struggle For Life.

Of eye witnesses there were none except the crew of a tug passing with a tow. They saw the train with its lights as it came flashing around the curves, and then saw the greater part of it go into the river. Some of the cars with closed windows floated and the tug, whistling for help, cast off its hawser and started to the rescue.

A porter jumped from one of the cars that remained on the track and ran into the yard of Augustus Kah's house near where the accident occurred and stood screaming for help and moaning that the train was in the river and that the passengers were drowned. Kah hastily dressed himself and, getting a boat, rowed with the porter to the scene of the accident. As they turned a point in the bank they came upon the express car and the combination car floating about 20 feet from shore, but sinking every minute. One man was taken from the top of the car and efforts were made to rescue those inside who might be alive. A few were gotten out, the passengers left upon the track making a human bridge to the shore to take the wounded over. The day coach and smoker had gone down in the deeper water, and rescue was impossible. In the latter coach the conditions must have been horrible. The car turned completely over, and the passenger end of it was in the deep water, while the baggage end stood up towards the surface. The men in that lower end must have fought like fiends for a brief period, for the bodies when taken out were a mass of wounds.

The closing scene of the first day of this tragedy is drawn around a common car that stands near the scene of the accident, where nearly a score of badly mutilated bodies, none of them yet claimed by friends, are lying in a long row, grewsome evidences of a disaster, the greatest that has ever occurred on this railroad.

Occupants of the Cars.

The wrecked train was known as the state express. It left Buffalo at 7 o'clock Saturday night and was due in New York at 7 Sunday morning. The train was hauled by engine 872, and consisted of one American express car, one composite baggage and smoking car, one day coach and six sleepers. This was the make-up of the train when it left Poughkeepsie, the last stopping place before the disaster, at 5:15 a. m. At this time there were in the smoker, in addition to the baggage man, Herman Acker of Peekskill, who was in his compartment; eight Chinamen, en route from the Canadian border to New York, and a middle aged man, supposed to be Thomas Reilly of St. Louis. All of these, excepting the baggage master, perished. The day coach contained 18 or 20 passengers, many of whom were women and children. How many of these escaped is not known, but at least 12 were drowned or killed in this car. Behind the coach were the six sleepers, the Glenalpine, with 15 passengers; the Hermes with 12, the Niobe with 11, the Diana with about 15, Anita, nearly full, and Basket River with no passengers. The total cargo of human freight consisted of something over 100 people.

At Fishkill the train lessened its speed, as it is customary to run from that point to Tarrytown at the rate of about 25 miles an hour. Most of the passengers were asleep, those in the sleepers being in their berths, while the occupants of the coach and smoker were for the most part doubled up in their seats. Just how the train met its awful fate will never be fully known, for the men who first felt the danger, Engineer John Foyle and Fireman John Tompkins, lie dead in the cab of their locomotive at the bottom of the river. Conductor Parish, who was in charge of the train, and who was making up his report in one of the cars when the crash came, was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. When he recovered he was three seats ahead of the one in which he had been sitting.

Sweetest Music Ever Heard.

One of the few occupants of the coach who escaped with his life was Frank J. Degan, a wood finisher of New York. His left eye was cut by broken glass and his body was slightly bruised. Mr. Degan made this statement: "With my friend, W. H. G. Myers of Passaic, N. J., who was killed in the car from which I escaped, I had been to Poughkeepsie. We boarded the train at that place and took a seat in the coach. Three other people got on at Poughkeepsie, one a woman and the two others were men, one of whom looked like a railroad employe. As near as I can judge there were 18 people in the coach, most of them being women and children, and nearly all were asleep. Myers and I sat in the middle of the car.

"When the crash came the car gave a great lurch and rolled over on its side. The water rushed in, and almost instantly the lights went out. I knew we were in the river, and the car seemed to plough through the water for some time after it was submerged. The car was tilted over on one side and I managed to reach the fanlight overhead and cling to it until help came. I heard people in the back part of the car groaning as if they were pinned fast. It was so dark that I could see no one, and I think the passengers must have been drowned like rats.

"After awhile—it seemed an age—I heard people on the top of the car, and an ax crashed through the roof. The noise of that ax in the splintered timbers made the sweetest music I ever heard in my life. Soon they had a hole cut in the roof and pulled me out through it. A man and a boy, father and son, were also rescued in the same way, but I know of no other occupant of the coach escaping. The car at this time was floating, but fast filling with water, and we were put ashore in a rowboat. I am sure that my friend Myers was drowned."

Augustus Kah, living near the scene of the wreck, gives this description: "It was about five minutes before 6 when I was awakened by someone in my yard calling for help. Looking out of my window, I saw a sleeping car porter, who shouted: 'For God's sake, man, if you own a boat come quickly. Our train is in the river and people are drowning.' I dressed myself, and accompanied by the porter, got into my rowboat and rowed around the curve to where the train was in the river. When we reached the cars, which were submerged nearly to their roofs, the engine being entirely out of sight, the crews of the tugboats were making efforts to save the passengers. The first man I saw them take out was, I think, the agent of the express car. The first persons we succeeded in rescuing were two Chinamen who were sitting on the roof of the smoker. One had his arm broken. We put them ashore, and then took three more persons off the top of another car. At the same time people in their underclothes were being taken out of the sleeping cars by the crews of the several tugs. One man on shore, with an arm cut off, was dying, and we made his last moments as comfortable as possible. I want to say that the porters showed great bravery and saved many lives."

One of the trainmen who survived the disaster made it his first duty to run to the nearest signal tower to telegraph for help. The place where the wreck occurred is rather isolated. It is just at the entrance to what is known as King's cut, three miles south of Garrisons and five miles north of Peekskill.

The other express trains were following close behind the ill-fated state express, and the engine of one of them was sent to Garrisons for General Manager Toucey, who lives there, while the other engine hurried to Peekskill for medical aid. Mr. Toucey was the first official of the railroad at the scene, reaching there at 7:20. The engine which brought him there returned to Cold Spring and brought back Drs. Winslow, Fillebrown and Murdock. In the meantime Drs. Charles and Percy Mason, Tilden, Sowden and Lynn had arrived, and all the doctors were soon at work among the injured.

"There Was a Terrible Bump."

Of the dramatic horror of the situation in the combination car when it left the track and struck the water perhaps the best account is to be had from the story of Herman Acker of Peekskill, the baggageman. Acker was suffering from shock when seen, but the scenes he graphically described. He said: "John Shaw, agent for the Westcott Express company, and myself were in the compartment, when suddenly there was a terrible bump and then a rush of water that forced us toward the roof of the car. The car seemed to turn completely over and had filled with water to within about a foot of the top. When we struck the car whirled completely around, the end which the Chinese occupied being under water, while our end was tilted up. We swam around and got a ventilator open and, noting the situation, got an ax from a tool box which was afloat and smashed a panel in the end of the car. We crawled through the hole to the roof of the car, and a rowboat came out and took us ashore."

Acker has been a railroad man many years and has escaped from three serious accidents. His arm is badly cut and his body bruised. Shaw escaped injury.

The first victim of the disaster was found on shore, dying. He was badly bruised about the head and body, and his right arm was cut off near the shoulder, the bleeding stump alone showing. The member was not found. The man was placed on a train and taken to Peekskill, but died on the way. The body was that of a middle-aged man.

Five men were rescued from the top of a floating car a few minutes after the accident. They were put on a train and taken to Peekskill, about 10 miles down the road, where they were admitted to the hospital and their wounds dressed. Of the five three were Chinamen and none was fatally injured. The Americans were: John E. Ryan, Jersey City, 30 years old, badly lacerated hands, shoulder and knee; Clarence Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., aged 26, clerk in the office of the comptroller of the New York Central railroad, broken shoulder. The three Chinamen were suffering from bad scalp wounds. Morgan escaped from a floating car through a broken panel and swam ashore. Though badly hurt, he helped another passenger out.

Statement As to the Cause.

General Manager Toucey gave the following statement as to the cause of the disaster: "The accident was caused by the bed of the railroad being washed out in some inexplicable manner. In this undermined condition the track sank as soon as the weight of the train was put on it, and the embankment, giving way, the train was of course precipitated into the river. Such a condition as this we have never looked for. Trains have been running over this spot for years and years without accident or difficulty of any kind, and this piece of track was considered as good as any section of the road. Not only was the roadbed the hardest kind of an embankment, but it was strengthened by a retaining water wall of solid masonry three feet thick."

Other railroad officials were of the opinion that a quicksand foundation of some kind below the water line was responsible for the sinking of the roadbed.

The terrible evidences of the frightful wreck were visible at the point two miles below here Sunday night under intensely spectacular circumstances. The great wrecking car torch threw a red glare over the men busily engaged in tearing apart the wreckage to get at any bodies that might be under it. The men worked with as much energy as if there were living creatures to be saved, and ever and anon would bring to the surface a body cramped into abnormal position, and then renew their efforts. On the top of the partly submerged cars a gang of men chopped away with axes, and the huge derrick from the wrecking train tore out the mahogany trimmings, ceilings and berths in the endeavor to recover somebody's loved one from the wreck. On shore a great gang of men worked to get the inside or up track so repaired that there would be no trouble in getting trains through.

Before noon General Manager Toucey had formed an estimate of the number of dead, which he placed at 28, and no change in this estimate was made during the day.

The Submerged Cars.

When a diver arrived from New York this afternoon the first thing he did was to go through the submerged sleeping cars. He reported that he found no bodies, but said that one or more might be under the berths, which were in great confusion. It was three o'clock before the derrick and hoisting engine could raise the combination car, consisting of the smoker and baggage compartments, to such a position that the top of it was out of water. Slowly the big load began to rise, and in a few minutes it had been turned over so that the windows were clear of the water. The body of a man came out of a window as the car was being brought to the shore. A boat was near by, and the oarsmen secured the body. A derrick next pulled the day coach to the shore, and the searching parties were able to reach it. Although it is known there were many more in the coach, but six bodies were recovered, and two of these were women. They were all placed side by side.

WEALTHY FARMER MURDERED.

Boston, Oct. 25.—A special to The Herald from Bangor, Me., says: "A Chamcook (N. B.) dispatch reports the murder there of Patrick O'Brien, a wealthy farmer, on Thursday last. The crime was not discovered until yesterday, when O'Brien's body was found in the Waweig river."

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

An Angel of Mercy.

Truly, the miraculous cures of rheumatism made by Salvation Oil, justly earned for it the title: an angel of mercy; for many bed-confined rheumatics have experienced the great, curative properties of this modern liniment. "I used Salvation Oil for rheumatism and found it a sure cure. I used three bottles and am now perfectly well, and I would feel myself a benefactor if I could induce every person afflicted with rheumatism to try Salvation Oil." James H. Bryant, Debruhls, N. C. Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents, but some dealers may say, "we are out of it," hoping to sell a cheap substitute instead. Insist on getting Salvation Oil, or go to some other dealer who will sell it to you.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A MOST BLOODY RECORD

Made by a Frenchman Guilty of Nineteen Murders.

He Acknowledges That He is Responsible for Eleven—His Crimes Coming to Light.

London, Oct. 25.—There is no longer any doubt that Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," has the bloodiest record in the modern history of violent crimes. He is accused of 19 murders and two assaults on women. He confesses to 11 murders and admits there were more, but declines to give details. His confessions have been fully substantiated in most cases.

The latest charge against him is the murder of a girl 19 years old named Theresa Ply. She was walking on the road near Pinarville at 5 o'clock on the evening of April 5 last. The man caught her by the throat and threw her down. The next day she was found dead, her body bearing knife thrusts, while two fingers were cut from the hands. Investigation led to the fact that a tramp, who is supposed to have been Vacher, had been seen on the road by peasants before and after the crime. The wayfarer was described by the countrymen as having spoken in a fantastic manner like the murderer now under examination, who has repeatedly declared that he was raised up by divine providence as a scourge to humanity.

Another person, who was first accused instead of Vacher, has now been cleared of the terrible suspicion. He is a peasant named Bunnler, and he was under arrest for three weeks on a charge of the murder of one of the shepherd lads whose throats were cut by Vacher.

A SAD HOLOCAUST

A Hotel Burned With Three Guests Victims.

AN OIL CITY FIRE HAS FATAL EFFECTS.

Seventeen Guests Nearly Suffocated by Smoke.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 25.—Three persons were burned to death and seven more were severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kelletville, 25 miles southeast of Oil City, on Sunday morning at an early hour. The building was a three-story one, roughly built of double boards. When the firemen first discovered it, there were 17 persons asleep in the hotel. At that time the fire, which had originated on the second floor of the building, shut off all retreat from rooms on the floor above. Six men on the second floor and five on the third saved themselves by jumping from the windows to the ground below, but there was none of these who escaped without severe burns or hurts.

Those killed are: Professor Tucker, aged about 55 years, who traveled about the country giving stereopticon sketches and is supposed to have come from Sewickly, near Pittsburg; Andrew Salsgiver of Tionesta, a mail carrier, aged 21 years, and partly paralyzed; Kate Miller of Kelletville, aged 19 years.

Emma Kiser, a teacher in the Kelletville schools, was so badly burned about the face and body and so severely injured by jumping from the second story that she may die. What remained of the bodies of Tucker and Salsgiver were gathered together and were not enough to fill an ordinary cigar box. The fire is supposed to have originated by Professor Tucker knocking over a lamp in his bedroom, as he had the toothache and used the lamp for making hot applications.

STRENGTH OF OUR NAVY.

Washington, Oct. 25.—In his annual report to the secretary of the navy, Philip Richborn, chief constructor, says that the strength of the navy on Oct. 1 was 111 vessels all told, including the ships of both old and new navies. It is stated that during the last few months of the last fiscal year a considerable amount of work upon vessels that had been authorized by congress had to be suspended owing to lack of funds. This caused a heavy drain upon the new appropriations at the beginning of the fiscal year, and makes their exhaustion before the first of next July almost an assured fact.

Chief Richborn says this is a discouraging state of affairs, as the exhaustion means a wholesale reduction of the navy yard forces and the discharge of competent and trained men. He points to the advantage and economy of having at least one vessel building at each important navy yard. Probably the most desirable type of vessel for the purpose intended, particularly in view of the present state of the armor question, would be that if a sheathed cruiser of comparatively light draught and great coal endurance, with quarters for flag officers.

CIGAR SELLER SHOT.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 25.—James A. Mather, aged 65 years, keeper of a cigar store, was held up and probably fatally shot by a robber yesterday. A man who gave his name as John Cowan and George Woodward, and who says he belongs in New York, was arrested. He admits having a prison record. Accompanied by another man, who subsequently escaped, he walked into the store and pointed a revolver at Mather, demanding his money. Mather seized the weapon and tried to wrest it from Cowan. The latter fired, and the ball struck Mather in the mouth. Cowan and his companion rifled the money drawer and fled. Cowan was caught at the Philadelphia ferry, but his companion got away.

ACCUSED SISTER OF FORGERY.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 25.—Henry Martin and Laura Dodson, his wife's sister, were arrested Sunday in New York on the charge of forgery. They left Jacksonville two months ago during the absence of Mrs. Martin, going to New York. Mrs. Martin reported that about $500 drawn by checks on her bank account were forgeries, and investigation proved that they had been uttered by her sister. The bank, the Savings and Trust of this city, at once placed detectives on the track of the fugitives, and they were located.

OF DESPERADOES

Bold Attempt to Rob Two Men

NEAR HAVERHILL — DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Prompt Resistance Saved Intended Victims.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 25.—Whether two men participated in two hold-ups and two robberies which occurred in this city Saturday night is not as yet known. If they did, their gain from the two former jobs was nothing, while the robberies netted but a small amount.

The first of this series of crimes was reported by Councilman R. H. Woods, who told the police that in driving to his home in the suburbs at 10:30 o'clock, two men jumped from the side of the road, and, while one held the horse's head, the other attempted to climb into the carriage. Mr. Wood used his whip with such good effect that the man jumped back to the ground and then the horse suddenly started, and both men were left behind.

That the same men must have sought to make good their loss, seems probable from the story of Walter H. Sturgis, a provision dealer, who reported that he too was held up within a few minutes of the time when Mr. Wood escaped the highwaymen and only a short distance from the scene of that encounter. Two men rushed out at him and while one grabbed the horse, the other climbed over the back of the wagon and grappled with his intended victims. As in the first case, the man was met with a stout resistance, and was forced to call for assistance from his partner. Before the latter arrived at the wagon, Sturgis managed to reach his revolver, and fired two shots, one of which he was sure took effect. Sturgis had over $300 in his pocketbook.

About an hour later, Lewis Estovitch, who lives over his store, heard a slight noise on the floor below, and, grasping his revolver, he hurried down stairs. Just as he entered the store he saw two men rush to the window and throw themselves out, while Estovitch fired two shots after them. Some time during the night a lodging house not far from Estovitch's store was entered and a large amount of clothing taken.

CAPTURE OF THREE BURGLARS.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 25.—The clothing store of Besse, Carpenter & Co. was entered soon after 11 o'clock Sunday morning and $200 worth of clothing and about $30 in money taken. Three men giving the names of James Davis of Chicago, aged 22; Louis Parker of Baltimore, aged 18, and Mark Berry of Denver, 23, were captured in the afternoon three miles out of the city and the goods and money were found on them. They are without doubt professionals.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting fowls, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Others use, your profits this fall and winter will be best when the price for eggs is very high. Ensures perfect assimilation of the food, enables poultry to produce health and form eggs. Is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One packet, 25c; five, $1. Large 2-lb. can, $1.20. Six cans, $5; 12, $9. Sheridan's Book of Poultry Pointers sent free. L. L. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Going to Klondike?

Better stay at home and get

GOLD DUST

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and

Cleans Everything

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THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.





WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

STRONG AGAIN!

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEARL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodrich's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 417 CENTRAL STREET.

Honest Value for Your Money

WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

You Have Struck the Right Place When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

IS IT BY CHANCE



that we employ more hands, use up more cloth, work earlier and later than any other shop in the street?

To call it chance would be to say that people are indifferent as to what they wear, as just as likely to go one place as another for their clothes. You will not say that if you wear the tailor article. The man who wears tailor-made is pretty sure he is right before he goes ahead.

Step in and see the JG suits on hand awaiting delivery.

E. B. BRADY & CO.

TAILORS,

42 CENTRAL STREET.

GLOTHING ON CREDIT.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 1, over Moir Bros., open every evening.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

Peter H. Savage

Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4.

Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

Millinery Opening

We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Abbie M. Smith

175 Merrimack Street, Lowell.
Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

Runels' Building,—Ninth Season.

Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct 2.

Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 2d, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $3.00; 8 lessons, $2.50; private lessons at residence, 50c.; at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 66 Read street corner Fourth.

AGENTS WANTED—GREATEST OFFER out. We furnish everything; no experience required; liberal terms. Write for full information, showing actual results. Mutual Manufacturing Co., 120 Chambers street, New York

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
PROBATE COURT.
MIDDLESEX, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of Bridget O'Shea, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Bernard D. O'Connell of Lowell in said county, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty sixth day of October, A. D., 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

S. E. FOLSOM, Register.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE CUBANS FOR LIBERTY.

Review of the Rebellion Against Spanish Tyranny.

Summary of the Cuban War to Date.

ARMY STRENGTH.

	Feb., 1895.	Oct., 1897.
Spanish	19,000	200,000
Cuban	1,000	60,000

LOSS OF LIFE.

	In battle.	Disease.
Spanish	20,000	40,000
Cuban	10,000	30,000

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

American	$20,000,000
English	2,000,000
French	1,200,000
German	800,000
Chinese	100,000
Spanish	100,000,000
Cuban	50,000,000
Total	$173,600,000

COST OF MAINTAINING SPANISH ARMY.

Thirty months, at $11,000,000 a month	$330,000,000

SUGAR CROP.

In 1895-6	$10,000,000
In 1896-7	11,000,000
Net loss	$36,000,000

TOBACCO CROP.

In 1895	$15,000,000
In 1897	2,000,000
Net loss	$13,000,000
Total cost of war to date, including crops	$572,600,000

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CUBA.

In 1895	$75,000,000
In 1897	100,000

The departure of General Weyler from Havana marks an epoch in the Cuban struggle for liberty. The downfall of the Weyler rule in the unhappy isle means that the rebellion will soon come to an end and that the army of Gomez will victoriously occupy Havana before Christmas.

The recent defeats of the Spanish arms in Cuba point inevitably to the early withdrawal of the Spanish army. Never since the beginning of the war have Cubans been more hopeful or better prepared to carry on the battle for liberty. Never were they so well supplied with men, money and munitions. The campaign now in progress is a military movement in the true sense, and the Cubans thus far have carried all before them. It is a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that the dream of the Cuban patriots soon will be realized.

The war in Cuba is merely a continuation of former struggles of freemen for the priceless gift of liberty. The Ten Years' war, extending from 1868 to 1878, it is true, ended with disaster to the Cubans, but the leaders hoped on and planned for another and more powerful blow at Spanish supremacy.

Jose Marti, a Cuban by birth, headed the new movement. Marti imbibed the love of liberty with his mother's milk. As a boy he had seen his parents struck down by Valmaceda's assassins. He had barely escaped with his own life. Coming to this country, he studied and waited for the time when the militant spirit of the Cuban people would rise to the fighting point. He formed a home rule party in Cuba and in the various American states, and collected funds with which to carry on the work of reform, meanwhile earning his own living as a writer. In 1892 Marti formed the revolutionary party. The seed had been sown and the crop was ripe. He and his companions clasped hands and swore never to abandon the cause of freedom for Cuba, no matter what might happen. Then clubs were formed in every city in the Union where Cubans lived, and the refugees who had fled to the United States after the Ten Years' war began to send in funds in larger volume from the cigar factories in which they were employed.

Commercial intercourse between the United States and Cuba was going on uninterruptedly at that time, and the movement attracted little attention. But Marti prosecuted his work with great vigor. He purchased and cached arms and ammunition along the Florida coast, in San Domingo, in Hayti, in Costa Rica and even on the island of Jamaica.

Marti spent three years in his work of arousing latent enthusiasm and in collecting the sinews of war.

Finally he visited General Gomez in San Domingo and persuaded the old soldier again to assume the military leadership of the scattered Cuban forces. Gomez reluctantly consented, and at a given signal the flames of revolution burst forth.

It was Feb. 24, 1895, that Jose Marti raised the standard of "Cuba Libre" in Camaguey. Word had been conveyed by courier all over the island a week before. The secret agents of the Spanish government apparently knew of the contemplated step as soon as the Cubans themselves, for Feb. 23 the then Captain General Calleja suspended constitutional guarantees by proclamation and next day announced that the crime of sedition would be punished with instant death. At that time there were 19,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba and 59,000 volunteers subject to immediate call if an emergency arose which required their services.

Marti's programme was carried out to the letter, and with such unanimity that the authorities realized that they had an organized movement to meet. The home government at Madrid immediately was notified, and the situation was deemed serious enough to warrant the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Abruzza, in announcing that martial law had been proclaimed in Cuba, saying that it was in order to check the brigandage instigated by Cuban refugees in America. The captain general began immediately to strengthen the defenses of Havana, and, following a favorite Spanish custom, arrested and threw into jail scores of Cubans suspected of sympathy with the insurrectionists. The volunteers were called into active service, the regulars were dispatched to the suburbs of the city to guard against surprise and all the gunboats in the harbor of Havana were ordered to patrol the coast.

The government at Madrid was well aware that the situation it had to face was a serious one, and, in the hope of striking an immediate and decisive blow, sent 7,000 picked men to join the regulars. The re-enforcements proved to be of comparatively little value under General Calleja, for in several minor engagements his troops were so harassed by the guerrilla mode of warfare waged upon them that they were loath to take the aggressive and were content to rest on their arms and await further orders.

In accordance with a prearranged programme the brothers Maceo, Jose and Antonio, had sailed from Port Limon, in Costa Rica, and landed on Fortune Island, near Baracoa, with 20 followers and prepared to join the forces which were then waiting for a leader. The Spanish government had every reason to fear the influence of Antonio Maceo, because of the part he had taken in the latter part of the Ten Years' war, and it was determined to crush him first and then deal with Marti and Gomez.

General Martinez de Campos, the ablest and bravest soldier in the Spanish army, was selected to proceed to Cuba and crush out the rebellion without any delay. He arrived in Havana in the middle of April, and, not being aware of the exact whereabouts of Maceo, determined to make war on Gomez, who was then known to be in the east. His plan of campaign was to construct a trocha, or barrier, between the province of Santiago de Cuba and the province of Puerto Principe and so hem in the enemy and destroy him, but Gomez was too wily and refused to be trapped, although General Campos announced officially ten days after his arrival that the insurrection would be quelled within five months.

Meanwhile the Cubans were carrying out their plans as originally decided upon. General Antonio Maceo took command of 6,000 men in Santiago de Cuba. His brother Jose moved to the east and met Gomez and Marti, supporting them in the battle of Guantanamo, the first important engagement of the war, and which resulted in the Spanish being defeated. Early in May the four leaders met, and it was decided that Marti and Gomez should move their forces farther to the west and enter Camaguey, where they were to proclaim the civil government. When they reached Holguin, they were greeted by 1,000 recruits under Colonels Mandulay and Miro. Immediately after their arrival at Camaguey the manifesto was issued to the world, and the march was continued to Dos Rios, where, May 1, a Spanish force was encountered, and a battle ensued. Here the Cubans suffered their first serious loss. General Jose Marti, while leading a charge, was shot through the heart. On the very day that he met his death the eloquent appeal which he prepared and proclaimed at Camaguey reached the United States and was published throughout the country.

The commander in chief of the Spanish forces at once announced that the loss of Marti had broken the backbone of the rebellion, but in this, as he had been in his previous statement, he was mistaken. Instead of discouraging the Cubans, Marti's death seemed to intensify their feelings. Recruits flocked to the insurgent ranks, and the subscriptions to the war fund increased. The trocha, which was to have been such an effective bar to the progress of the rebels, proved a complete failure. Gomez crossed it and entered the southern part of the province of Puerto Principe, where his force was augmented by the enlistment of several hundred of the most prominent young men in the province.

General Campos saw by this time that the task he had undertaken was by no means an easy one. He was forced to change his plan of campaign, and, instead of following Gomez up and crushing him out of existence, he declared the province of Puerto Principe in a state of siege. But the declaration did not stop Gomez from making a circular march and capturing the towns and forts of Altagracia, El Mulato and San Jeronimo, together with a large quantity of war munitions and a number of horses. The rainy season then was at its height, and the Cuban general ceased active operations for a time and permitted his antagonists to wear themselves out searching for him.

Marti's death made it necessary to select a successor to the head of the revolutionary party, and the choice fell upon Tomas Estrada Palma, ex-president of the Cuban republic and a resident of the state of New York. Headquarters were opened at 66 Broadway, afterward removed to 56 New street. Several efforts were made by Spanish agents to conduct Senor Palma with the sending of war material to the Cubans in violation of the neutrality laws, but it was impossible to secure any evidence against him, and he was never legally accused.

As soon as the rainy season of 1895 was over Spain began pouring more troops into the island. Thirty thousand had been sent up to June and 20,000 more in July. The total of the Cuban army did not then comprise more than 15,000 men, and not more than 3,000 were armed. It became necessary to supply them with rifles and ammunition, and expeditions were fitted out from time to time, sailing from Philadelphia, New York, Key West and other points along the southern coast. The great majority of these enterprises were successful, and the insurgents gradually were supplied with what they needed to carry on their war against the Spaniards. The only complete failure was the Competitor expedition, which was captured and several of the crew drowned. Those who were captured were thrown into prison and still are there, awaiting trial, although their alleged offense was committed more than 16 months ago.

The Spanish navy proved altogether inadequate to deal successfully with these filibusters. Recruits continued to get in until at the end of August the army had increased from 15,000 to 20,000. Up to that time 87,000 soldiers had been sent from Spain, but Campos still was unable to make good his boast. Much dissatisfaction was expressed in Madrid with his humane policy, and the ultra monarchists were constantly urging a war of extermination. The Spanish commander narrowly escaped capture in the latter part of July, and his experience led him to admit that the strength of the insurgents was greater than he had given them credit for.

Campos was at the head of 3,000 troops, including the Sixth Peninsular battalion, and had advanced to Bayamo to engage Gomez, whom he hoped to catch between two fires. He expected to destroy the Cuban commander and follow up that coup by advancing on Maceo and either capturing or killing him. This he felt certain would crush the rebellion. But General Campos, instead of doing either of these things, not only suffered disastrous defeat but almost lost his own life. His vanguard fell into an ambush and suffered heavy loss.

His main column was about a mile in the rear, with himself and General Santocildes at its head. A quick advance was made, and an engagement ensued which lasted six hours. General Santocildes was killed while gallantly defending his superior officer. The Spaniards were forced to retreat and took shelter in a building which was fiercely besieged by the Cubans. Toward sunset the firing ceased and General Campos succeeded in making his escape by being carried out on a stretcher as though dead. With his troops he fell back toward Havana.

The battle of Bayamo, which was the first in which Campos had come into personal conflict with the enemy, was responsible for his subsequent recall to Spain and the substitution of General Weyler. More than 300 Spanish soldiers and 25 officers were killed during this engagement. The Cubans lost 2 officers and 50 men.

The next signal defeat of the Spaniards was at Sao del Indio, Aug. 31, 1895, when an attempt was made to capture Jose Maceo, who was lying ill in a hospital. Antonio Maceo came to the rescue of his brother and drove the enemy off, punishing him severely.

With the coming of September the rebellion, instead of showing signs of weakening, was stronger than ever. The island was aflame from Santiago de Cuba in the east to Pinar del Rio in the west. Gomez had materially strengthened his forces. More expeditions had been landed and more ammunition distributed.

Sept. 13 a republican form of government was established. Representatives from each of the provinces met at Jimaguayu and constituted themselves a constitutional assembly. They adopted a constitution and elected by ballot officers to represent the Cuban government.

Although Maximo Gomez had been selected by the New York junta as the commander in chief of the army of liberation, he was again chosen by ballot cast by the assembly, and Antonio Maceo was elected second in command, with the rank of lieutenant general.

The failure of General Campos to fulfill his promise and his retreat to Havana were followed by the first serious war measure on the part of the Cubans. The cane grinding season was about to open, and Gomez issued an order that no cane should be ground anywhere. The Cuban soldiers rigidly enforced the order, and it proved a serious blow to the enemy. Gomez entered and passed through Santa Clara province without interference, and for a time it was feared that he intended to attack the capital itself. Troops were called from the front, and additional defenses were constructed around Havana. Campos made a requisition for more men, and they were sent by thousands. Not less than 20,000 arrived in the bay of Havana in October, and by the end of November 130,000 had been poured into the island since the beginning of hostilities in the previous February. This, added to the regulars and volunteers, made a grand total of 150,000 Spanish soldiers to oppose less than 25,000 Cubans.

General Gomez's command consisted of but 8,000 men, only 2,000 of whom were armed with effective weapons. He marched to the west as he pleased, destroying everything in his path. Campos remained, meanwhile, tied up in Havana. Gomez and Maceo together crossed the western trocha into Pinar del Rio province, and there Maceo established himself in the natural fortresses afforded by the hills. His force gradually was increased until it had swollen to an army of 5,000 men, most of them armed with machetes and two-fifths mounted. Muskets and ammunition were scarce.

Gomez parted with Maceo a few days before Christmas, 1895, and moved back to the eastward, passing close to Havana. The government was seriously crippled, and Spain was in a white heat of rage.

Campos was recalled. His humiliation at Bayamo had discredited him, and the extraordinary achievement of Gomez in marching back and forth within cannon shot of Havana capped the climax.

General Marin succeeded Campos, but his forces were cut to pieces and put to rout at Candelaria and Artemisa, near the western trocha, and Marin was speedily superseded by Weyler.

Weyler burned the houses of the pacificos in Pinar del Rio, slaughtered a few hundred inoffensive people, captured the women and children and upon his return to Havana issued a proclamation announcing that Pinar del Rio had been "pacified."

About the same time Antonio Maceo came down from the mountains with an army of 7,000 men, intending to recross the trocha and join forces with Gomez, whose young son accompanied him. It was while thus engaged that Maceo was struck down by an assassin through the connivance of Dr. Zertucha and Weyler's palace representative.

Prior to this, Jose Maceo had fallen in battle in the east and a second brother had been forced to leave because of his numerous wounds.

Maceo's death did no more to retard the progress of the rebellion than did the death of Marti, but it served to save Weyler from recall and the government made much of it. Maceo was succeeded by General Ducasse and later by General Rivera. After the latter was captured the Ducasse brothers divided the western army and approached Havana by three different routes.

Weyler, mortified by his inability to conquer the Cubans, began a relentless warfare upon the pacificos. Early in the spring of the present year guerrillas were sent out in four provinces to burn the houses of the Cuban people and to enforce Weyler's reconcentration order.

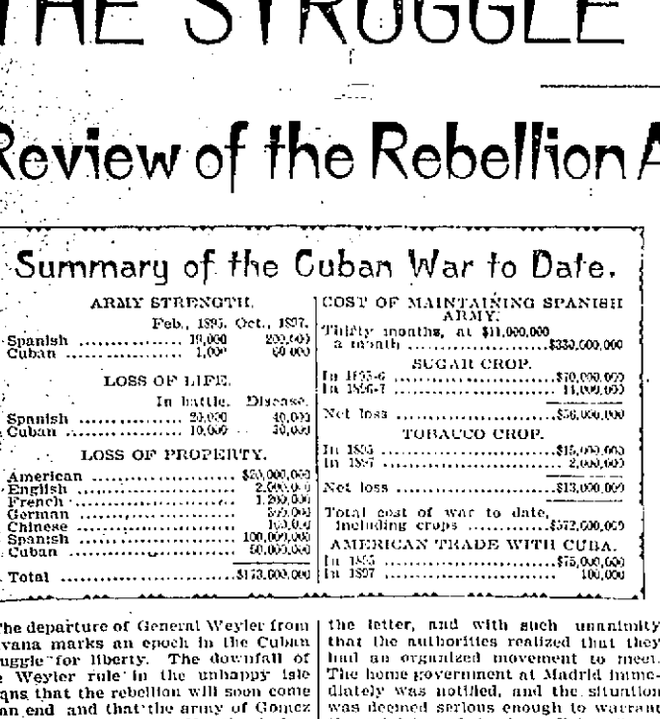
The result is known to every newspaper reader. More than 20,000 Cubans have been starved to death, and other thousands have died from exposure and disease. Three months ago it looked as though Weyler's campaign of cruelty might succeed, but Gomez, re-enforced by General Garcia and other able military men from the United States, had prepared for systematic warfare, and at an opportune moment the march westward was begun.

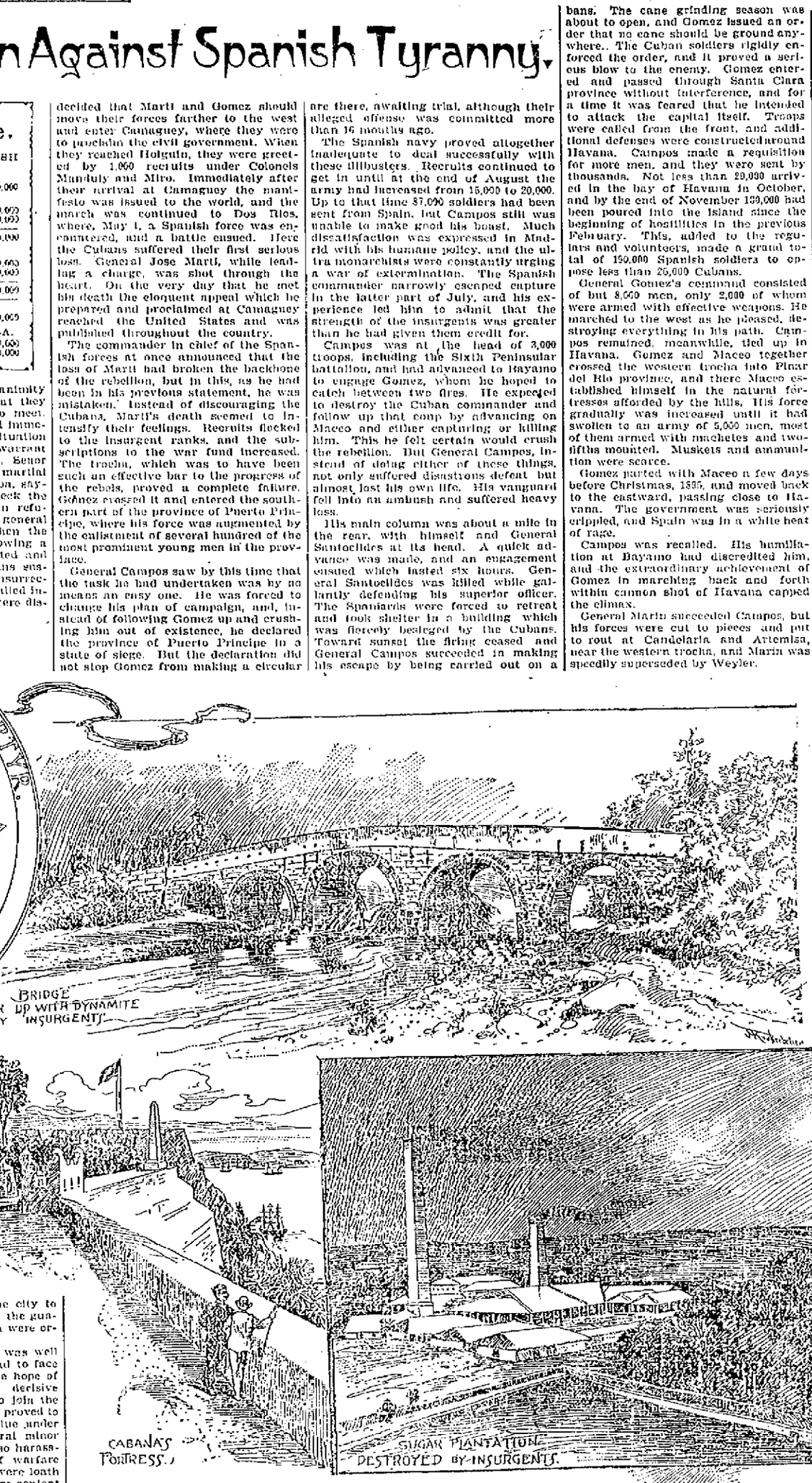
At the present moment there are 10,000 well armed Cubans in the neighborhood of Havana, 8,000 to the west of Havana, and an army of 30,000 men is strung out through the provinces to the east.

During two years of the present war Cuba has been devastated more than after five years of the previous insurrection, or indeed at any period of that weary contest. During the ten years' war the volunteers were a military force dreaded alike at Madrid and in Havana. They literally dictated the policy of the government. They were a turbulent, cruel and aggressive military power under the form of a patriotic body of home troops. They made and unmade captains general of the island, and the ministry in Spain bowed to their behests. Now the volunteers of Cuba are a relatively small element among the Spanish troops. They are not aggressive, and they have little to do with the conduct of the war.

The war has been a costly one, but the Cubans never have faltered, and, while hoping for assistance from the United States, they have conducted an entirely independent campaign.

That they will gain their freedom every Cuban implicitly believes, and prediction is made that the new year will find the flag of Cuba Libre floating over the ruins of Morro castle.





INTRENCHMENTS OF SPANISH TROOPS.

General Weyler's appointment was announced Feb. 7, 1896. He had carte blanche to conduct the affairs of government in Cuba. His dictum was to be supreme, both over the army and the people.

This modern Pizarro reached Havana, Feb. 10. His first act was to have a large map of Cuba prepared, on which the whereabouts and movements of the insurgents were marked by small pins. General Weyler conducted an indoor form of campaign for several months, moving the pins from place to place and following them with larger pins, which represented his own forces. He chased the rebels all over the map and eventually drove them into the sea.

Then Weyler went out to reconnoiter, after establishing a strict press censorship. In Pinar del Rio he narrowly escaped capture when in a moment of excitement he departed about 200 yards



SOUVENIR MEDAL.

The Ten Years' War In Cuba.

The memory of the great struggle known as the Ten Years' war, in which Cubans strove as today they are striving for the freedom of their country, urges on the islanders to still greater efforts, if that be possible, in their efforts to throw off the hated Spanish yoke.

The unfolding panorama of the former insurrection, taken year by year, gives glimpses of both Cuban and Spanish character which make the present revolution the easier understood. The first three years passed with varying fortunes. There was at the beginning Captain General Valmaceda's order directing the shooting of men found away from their habitations, the burning of huts of the country people and the effort to concentrate them, as General Weyler has since done.

Weyler was then a most indefatigable officer, and whether he justly earned the title of "Butcher Weyler" or not, he was certainly serving Spain with great ability. There are many accounts of conflicts between him and General Maximo Gomez. Maceo was also heard of frequently, and Calixto Garcia was then as now bold in attacking the Spanish columns. Sanguily, who was put in prison before he could take part in the present insurrection, was likewise an active insurgent commander. Sanguily, it will be remembered, was pardoned not long ago, his American citizenship being the ground for it.

Bitter complaints were made during those early years of the Ten Years' war against the insurgents for burning sugar plantations, while atrocities were laid at the door of Spanish troops.

In November of 1871 the tragedy of the sacrifice of the medical students was enacted in Havana. These sons of the best Cuban families were sacrificed to the bloody wrath of the volunteers. They were charged with the heinous offense of desecrating the grave of a loyal Spaniard. A drumhead court martial tried them, condemned some to death and others to chains. The bloody demand of the volunteers was satisfied, and this showed the power then possessed by that organization.

The war had been going on three or four years before the troubles began over the currency. It was in 1872 that the Spanish bank of Havana first put out billetes, or scrip, by direction of the government. Later came other issues of scrip, and the difference between gold and the bills of the Spanish bank became a burning issue which lasted all through the war. Ultimately speculation in gold was forbidden. The Cuban debt began to grow apace also. It was late in 1872 that the royal decree for the relief of the island by the issue of $60,000,000 interest bearing bonds was promulgated. After that came further decrees, income tax impositions and other means of taxation. Complaint, too, was made of corruption in the army and of the fearful extravagance, or robbery, of those in power.

The fall of Castelar and the substitution of a reactionary cabinet under Serrano, word of which came from Madrid in January, 1874, produced no change in the conditions on the island. The insurgents continued very active, and their success was reported west of the trocha. This was the trocha in the eastern part of the island, which ran from Jacuro to Moron and which is at the present day maintained by General Weyler as a railroad trocha or base of operations in trying to subdue the eastern provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago.

In the spring of this year arrived Captain General Concha, "el hombre de las botas puestas," the man with his boots on. Concha was intrusted with extraordinary powers for the purpose of subduing the insurrection, but his powers were not as great as those possessed by Weyler today. The arrival of Concha caused much discussion. The moderate party wanted new methods adopted. It complained that the rebellion had maintained itself for five years and still lived, staining the soil with blood, covering the island with ruins and strewing the land with ashes. The insurgents, on their part, were bitterly denounced as partisans of the "torch, the bullet and the machete."

When, in January, 1875, the short lived republic of Spain gave up its existence and Alfonso ascended the throne, the loyalists in Cuba welcomed the return of monarchical government and promised, as they had promised the republic, to help maintain territorial integrity. Later came the resignation of Concha and the appointment of Valmaceda, who had been in command of the island during the first years of the insurrection. Valmaceda signalized his resumption of power by active operations against the insurgents in the field, but the insurgents were equally active. At this period 120,000 soldiers had been drawn from Spain, while 50,000 volunteers had been equipped on the island, and the demand for more troops was still going up.

In an interval of two years there was little change, and it is possible to pass rapidly over this period until the first month of 1878. Then there were reports that after 10 years' warfare the end was really coming. The Cuban republic was not to be established, but a system of government was to be enforced which would be a guarantee against Spanish oppression and would give the colony genuine home rule. Negotiations were going on between the insurgents and the Spanish authorities, General Martinez Campos taking a leading part in these negotiations.

One day in February a Havana newspaper came out with a dispatch headed, "Peace Prospects." The dispatch was from Santa Clara, which was then the center of operations. It said, in substance, that the president of the Cuban republic, Maximo Gomez, the chamber and the government were working for peace, and hostilities would be suspended all over the island. Later came the treaty of Zanjon and "oblivion of the past" alike to Cubans and Spaniards. Great concessions were to be granted Cuba, and it was to enjoy valuable political privileges in the organic and administrative systems. One insurgent leader held out. He was Maceo. Maceo would not consent to the peace, but he was willing to leave the island. This he did by vessel under what amounted to a safe conduct from General Campos.

THE VAST WEALTH OF CUBA.

In the interest the heroic struggle of the Cuban patriots for freedom has aroused sight has been lost of the wonderful natural resources of the island

ty of its soil, of the millions of hidden wealth that taxation, almost to the point of confiscation, has made it unprofitable to secure from its hiding place. The Spaniards know these things, and in them they see the possibility of further plunder, almost endless and almost limitless.

Bullfighting is still a favorite amusement in Cuba, but it is confined to a few of the largest cities and to certain seasons of the year, while the town must be poor and indeed indeed which has not its several cock pens in full blast at least one day in seven, wherein crowds of men bet their last peso on favorite "birds" and go wild with excitement at the edifying spectacle of two miserable roosters clawing each other to death. The inveterate gambling propensity of the people finds vent also in dominoes, cards, checkers, and chess, and every table in the barrooms, cafes, clubhouses and hotels is, in requisition all day Sunday for the purposes of those gamesters.

Railway traveling in Cuba has some curious aspects. For instance, when trains arrive at and depart from cities or villages it is rather a queer thing to see, between the depots and limits of all municipalities, a man on horseback preceding the engine. No trains may arrive or depart more rapidly than the speed of this courier, who announces his own and the train's coming by tremendous bellowings and hallooings. Sometimes he is provided with a sort of trumpet, which he sounds lugubriously. The railways are nearly all of narrow gauge, and freight and passenger cars are little and low. Not long ago Cuban engineers were nearly all Americans and received fabulous wages.

LABOR MATTERS

TO ABOLISH POVERTY

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS A PLAN FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

She Would Establish the Unemployed on Farms in Washington—She Needs About $1,000,000 to Carry Out the Project. Don't All Speak at Once.

Miss Anna Forbes Goodyear of Boston, who is identified with philanthropic work in that city, proposes to raise $1,000,000 for the establishment of a farming community in the northwest, where poor men and women of the east may find happy homes and live comfortable lives working on the farm or plantation. She would have them at first give their labor for their living and then gradually to acquire a piece of land of their own. She hopes in this way to show that the modern problem of poverty and industrial interest can best be solved by "going back to the soil." Miss Goodyear writes to the New York Journal as follows:

It is proposed to send some poor, unemployed men with a competent manager to the eastern or southern part of Washington, to start a plantation to be self supporting and perpetually self enlarging, to relieve by giving work to as many of the unemployed destitute as possible.

The public is appealed to for the means, as the writer has as yet almost no funds.

It may be advisable to defer sending any but men until preparation is made for families. The capital needed for each man is about $500.

It is planned to have each laborer repay, in work, all laid out for him by the enterprise, promising to do so, if able, at the outset, and have only necessities given him until this is done. But as the first expenses include some things which may be held by the enterprise the men may only be required to return about the value of $300.

The truth that every man has a right to life involves the truth that he has a right to whatever he cannot live without, and natural life is dependent upon the products of land. Therefore every man is entitled, by a right as inalienable as the right to live, to the use of sufficient land for his maintenance.

There is, however, a world of unemployed poor who are deprived of this right, and upon those who have more than the mere necessities of life for themselves it devolves to enable them to have their due. It is a demand of justice. The public land laws do not fully meet this demand, since the man who is weary and footsore from seeking employment, who is penniless and without food or shelter, requires implements, food—in short, a little capital to raise his first crops, besides about $20 for the land and means of getting it.

A lamentable feature of a large proportion of charities is their being so small and limited compared to their need. But farming can be made so profitable that the enterprise under consideration may be so arranged as to give opportunity to the needy to uphold it themselves for their own benefit.

Fruit raising and preserving can furnish occupation of a lighter order than wheat raising for those able to do continuous but not the hardest work.

If the women spin and weave wool and flax, which can be profitably produced in Washington by hand, and the colony raise and manufacture in simple ways all their own necessities, it will be a great saving of expense, a training in quiet industry and a good example to the poor generally.

There must be definite arrangements for the due observance of the Sabbath and enforcing the laws of righteousness.

The climate of eastern Washington is mild and healthful and its resources wonderful. Wheat growing is a principal industry. There is an immense amount of timber. It is well adapted to cattle and sheep raising. A very large variety of vegetables and fruits of superior quality can be produced in great abundance. The arid land, after irrigation, is considered the best of land and produces 40 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre. Such land can be obtained under homestead laws or for about $1 per acre.

The project in question can be begun on a small scale, but if philanthropists of wealth or influence or spirit will procure 200,000 acres of land and devote about $1,000,000 to start wheat raising for market and producing a variety for the workers, they can begin by sending 25 well qualified men, with two field managers, to build cabins and sow crops to feed 1,000, and these can do likewise, so that, in about two years from the outset, 6,000 men and many families, 800 farm managers and a superintendent can be in the field.

If the enterprise is started on any scale after each laborer has repaid in work benefits received, he can be allowed to accept, if offered, a situation elsewhere than on the plantation, or to remain there two years or less and receive for his work capital with which to begin a little independent business.

The name of the proposed colony, Memorial, has a thousand enjoyable and profitable meanings and is calculated to be approved by all.

His excellency John R. Rogers, governor of Washington, and another prominent man there promise to assist, if funds are supplied, which may be sent to the governor at Olympia or to your sincere friend,

ANNA FORBES GOODYEAR.
81 Gray street, Boston.

The Union Label Advancing.

Since the use of homemade union cigars has been agitated in Duluth, says The News-Tribune, every cigar maker in the city has been able to get employment and during the past week a number from outside the city have been imported on account of the increasing demand for union made cigars. The union label agitation has put union made garments and shoes in nearly all the clothing stores, and union made stoves are now sold by a west end merchant.

TWISTED PROGRESS.

IS OUR BOASTED CIVILIZATION SUPERIOR TO THAT OF HEATHENDOM?

A Comfortable Social Theory and the Changes Wrought in the Methods of Its Application by Mme. Evolution—The Special Human Type Produced in Our Time.

[Special Correspondence.]

The conservative theory of social development has always rested on the same general principles grouped around a central thought—that of creating a small class with the power to give plenty of hard labor to the bulk of the people in exchange for a small portion of the wealth they should produce. A fine thought, is it not? It is much older than the pyramids of Egypt, that thought. We can find it wherever great heathen civilizations grew and flourished, often for centuries long and many. Thanks to that fine lady, Mme. Evolution, the theory in question has been considerably improved, in the last 25 years most especially. It has been made more conservative than ever—that is, more destructive than ever. Because what is it that we should conserve, preserve, perpetuate, in common parlance? The power of the few to fix the conditions on which the many shall live and die, struggle and perish, with as few joys as possible, as they rapidly pass through life as clouds pass through space when driven by the lash of the tempest.

Even that placid historian and philosopher of ours, Washington Irving, said, "History is but a record of the crimes and miseries that men have inflicted upon each other." The truth of that fact and the unreasonableness of its existence can only be fully grasped by the few men who, toward the end of their lives, have been able to enjoy a quiet existence and use their days in the study of God's truth for the benefit of humanity. As long as we remain entangled in the struggle for existence, through wealth or poverty, no matter which, in search of bread or ambitions, we fail in most cases to appreciate the potentialities of men for good if they would give up their mean, selfish instincts, the worst part of ourselves. Hard lives breed hard, unsympathetic souls, and it happens that today it is pretty nearly as hard to make both ends meet as to keep wealth after you have got it. The writer cannot place his finger on a single friend of his who has improved through wealth in the last 30 years or so. Is not that an indictment of the fatal, immoral civilization of today, of what we may call our destructive conservatism?

Up to 50 years ago we were satisfied with giving to most men plenty of work for little pay. Now we have learned better. We can now give piles of hard work to some for little pay and not work enough to others for them to keep alive. Our present conservatism is, then, more destructive than ever, all because evils are bound to grow if not exterminated. Neither in our personal nor in our social relations can we trifle with sin. Neither the individual nor the nation can with impunity overlook the eternal moral code of God. And where is the morality of our present social status? Bad as it was among heathen nations and up to 50 years ago, all men could find work and live after a fashion. The few had the power to rob the workers out of 30 or 40 per cent of what they produced. It was reserved to the end of our glorious nineteenth century to rob up to 60 or 70 per cent of what the workers produce and decree what proportion of those workers shall remain idle and gradually sink down into that degradation which makes men indifferent to all honest labor and evolves the professional tramp, city loafer, etc. Ours is the only civilization which can claim the glory of having evoluted that lowest human type.

In the presence of that dreadful social deformity as a climax to many others, old and new, ancient and modern, one is apt to be provoked with the inertia of the classes and the masses as well as with their attachments to political and industrial systems so inadequate to all our present needs. Because what is a political system but the prototype of the industrial one it may evolve? It is here that we have to stick to Mme. Evolution and be logical with ourselves by repudiating every political paraphernalia, every set of laws, every social status that may feed a rotten, immoral, criminal, industrial or economic system as the one which envelops every one of us with sordid perceptions of life, with the mere aim of how to get along a little better than some of our brethren around. That was but the "life conception" of the old heathens. What was the use of Christianity coming to upset the old nations if we had to repeat their old blunders and make them worse?

Three days have elapsed, as these lines are written, since we heard of the tragedy in Pennsylvania between 100 men with modern weapons and 300 workers who had not even walking sticks in their march along a certain public road, with no intentions to disobey the law of the land. Out of nine or ten leading dailies in New York city only one has courage enough to take a stand against the wholesale murder of some 30 men. Two papers openly approve the massacre. The rest seem to be well pleased with it, since they say nothing against it. Does it not look as if modern Christianity was getting ready to be buried, that the real religion of Christ may have a chance for—resurrection? JOSE GROS.

A Blacksmiths' Union.

Efforts are being made to amalgamate the various unions of blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers. There are a large number of local unions in various cities, but each works independent of the other and in case of strikes fails to produce effective results. The idea is to form them into one national union.

CRIES FOR VENGEANCE.

The Sin of Depriving the Laborer of His Hire—Father Ducey on the Massacre.

If some wealthy railroad president, some head of a trust and monopoly, had been struck down by a misguided and despairing, hungry man, the press of the country and the pulpits would no doubt ring with lamentations at the progress of anarchy and nihilism.

Is it not more dangerous to the liberties of our country and the rights of men, based upon the laws of God, when poor, struggling, despairing men, without weapons in their hands, not rushing on in mad aggression, are shot down and foully murdered while fleeing from their oppressor?

The great power to meet wrong today is the power of the pulpit and the power of the press. God's church was organized for a mission to humanity in the interest of the rights of men.

You and I have learned in our catechisms that one of the sins crying to heaven for vengeance is the depriving of the laborer of his hire. In other words, a just compensation to the laborer, whether he labors on the press, in professional life, in mechanical pursuit or as a day laborer.

He is entitled according to God's law to a living wage that may enable him to support himself and his offspring, not in luxury, but in decency and honor.

It is astonishing how ignorant we are of the condition of the laboring classes. They have a right to organize for the protection of their commodity, which is labor, and to find the best market for what they have to sell. In my judgment they have a better right before God and man to proceed in this way than have the stock boomers with their corners in God's commodities to form trusts and monopolies, to acquire enormous resources, to indulge in forbidden luxury condemned by the Christian dispensation.

If I were to state to you that miners were paid at the rate of $2.57 a man per week, you would laugh at me. Yet this statement is made in a current number of one of our monthly magazines. Let me quote to you the words, and bear in mind this statement is not that of the workingman, the maligned labor leader or of walking delegates, but is that of the employers.

According to the written statement of a mining company in the Hocking valley district of Ohio, 30 miners were paid wages an aggregate of $273.98 for two weeks' work, or $2.87 a man per week.

From this is deducted the cost of powder, tool sharpening and wear and tear of pick, shovel, etc.

The articles purchased by the families of the 30 men at the company's store in the same two weeks amounted in the aggregate to $178.05, an average of a fraction over $3.28 for each family, not including rent, leaving a balance of 59 cents.

Now, bear in mind this is not a story overdrawn to elicit sympathy for the condition of the laborer, but a statement made by the mine owners. Nor was this condition an exceptional one. It was, unhappily, a general one.

Is it any wonder, then, that the workingman recognizes—as has been well said—there is a limit of poverty and misery among the workers in civilized society, and rather than sink below it prefers to incur the dangers of open revolt?

But this is no excuse for willful and deliberate murder. If this condition of things goes on, we had better change "The Star Spangled Banner," as has been well said, and instead of writing it "The land of the free and the home of the brave," call it "The land of the rich and the home of the slave."

It is your duty and mine to protest against wrong and injustice. We can be accessories to foul wrong if we placidly remain silent, for we're also taught in our catechism that by silence in the presence of wrong we become consentors and helpers to the perpetrators of crime.

Let us pray before God's altar today, priest and people, that the misguided servants of Mammon who think they serve God will see the error of their ways; that they will not be of that number who have eyes and see not, ears and hear not; who may imagine, misguided by the power of wealth, that perishes, that they can deceive God if they contribute ill gotten goods in very small portions in the interest of education and religion, that they are making amends in full justice for blood money they have robbed from honest labor.—Sermon of Father Thomas J. Ducey.

Restrain Individual Power.

Put me down for one conviction stronger than any other that there is no man now living, no man that ever lived, no class of men that ever lived, who can safely be trusted with unrestrained and unlimited power. The history of the world is the history of the abuse of power. The man in authority must be restrained.

The autocrat, say, of Rome, as in the leading case of Nero, tortures, burns, beheads his people out of wanton cruelty. The doctrinaire demagogue—say Robespierre—sends innocent people to the guillotine by thousands. Our English manufacturer, till he was compelled by act of parliament to cease, employed tender children of 12, 16 hours a day, and was not ashamed.

No man must be allowed unlimited power of reward or punishment. If he is an employer, he should be made to publish what his wages mean compared with his profits. If he is a king, he must be limited by a parliament. If he is a statesman, he must be taught reason by the fierce light of open debate and publicity.—Walter Besant.

Divide Up the Profits.

If you are an employer, have you taken any steps to pass along the prosperity that is coming to you? In other words, have you raised wages? And if not, when will you go about it?—St. Louis Star.

THE STORY TELLER

MY PAROQUET.

I had a parrot once, an ugly bird,
With the most wicked eye I ever saw,
Who, though it comprehended all it heard,
Would only say, "Oh, pshaw!"

I did my best to teach it goodly lore
I talked to it of medicine and law.
It looked as if it knew it all before
And simply said, "Oh, pshaw!"

I sat me down upon a dry goods box
The stuff sound doctrine down its empty craw.
It would have none of matters orthodox,
But yawned and said, "Oh, pshaw!"

I talked to it of politics, finance,
I hoped to teach the bird to say "Hurrah!"
For my pet candidates when he'd a chance.
He winked and chirped, "Oh, pshaw!"

I am for prohibition, warp and woof,
But that bird stole hard cider through a straw
And tipped and teetered off at my reproof
And thickly said, "Oh, pshaw!"

Enraged, I hurled a bootjack, missed my aim
And plunged a passing stranger in the jaw.
He wheeled to see from whence the missile came.
The demon laughed, "Oh, pshaw!"

I gave the creature to an old maid aunt
And shook with parting grief its skinny claw.
"He'll serve to cheer," she said, "my lonely hearth,
For I'd not marry the best man on earth!"
"Oh, pshaw!" sneered Poll. "Oh, pshaw!"
—Emma Herrick Weed in New York Sun.

A CONQUERING HERO.

It was such a pretty scene. The trees had the abundance of verdant foliage that belongs to happy June. The grass seemed more than usually rich and green and the wild flowers more abundant than ever before—there was a rural bridge over a deep, rushing stream that fed a mill dam some distance beyond, and roses clambered over the broken rails of the bridge and twined their wild tendrils about an old tree near by, against which was a rustic seat. On the rustic seat was another rose—a very sweet and fresh and lovely rose in white muslin, with a Marie Antoinette fichu across her breast and knotted at the waist, and a wide leghorn hat on her head that shaded her eyes so cleverly that no beholder could guess that tears were rising there from time to time and dropping on the white mull kerchief. And this had happened so often that the rose might very well be said to be washed in dew.

Her name was Kate, and she was very angry with herself because the tears would fall despite all the indignant things she was saying to herself in her effort to stop their flow, till at last she started to her feet in a dreadful pet and began to walk up and down, crushing the wild flowers under her feet. But that could not continue, for she was a very sweet little woman and could not even hurt a flower without regretting it, and presently she bent her graceful figure and pulled the wild anemones and the few late violets and, having reached the rustic seat, she added a rose or two and sat down.

"It's a perfectly lovely morning," she murmured and pinned the flowers among the folds of the mull kerchief. "I wonder where she has taken the child, because"—

She stopped and looked anxiously about till she saw in the distance the maid and the little boy rambling among the trees and apparently absorbed in gathering wild flowers and chasing butterflies, and the music of the child's laughter was borne to her on the soft, perfumed summer breeze. It was a heavenly sound—a sound to gladden any mother's heart, but Kate Selden sighed and drew from her belt a closely crumpled piece of paper, which she had thrust there in fierce impatience, and as she looked at it the tears, which had not retreated very far, again rose to her eyes.

"Oh, I'm just a dreadful fool," she thought. "A silly, silly little simpleton. And I'm glad he is late, for I wouldn't have him know for anything in this world that I cared enough to cry"— And smoothing out the crumpled paper, she began to read the written words once more, though she already knew them by heart:

"If you will see me on Wednesday, we can talk the matter over. I have spoken with my lawyer, and he has consulted with yours, and a separation can be arranged without any public scandal—at least, I hope so. I would call at the house, but I know your mother hates me worse than ever now, and it would only cause a scene. So if you will come to the old rustic seat close by the bridge—you know where we used to meet in the old, happy days—ah, Kate, if you would only let me tell you everything, you would find that I am not so very much to blame. But I won't speak of that, because, of course, I know you wish to leave me, and I will make no defense. Yes, you shall keep the boy, though I believe the law would give him to me if I chose to fight for my right—no, in that I yield to you entirely. I believe a child belongs to his mother first and before all others. Therefore I give him to you without asking what the law might say about it, but I do ask that you will let me see him as often as I may wish, for I love him, dear—yes, though you may not believe it, Kate, I love him next to his mother, who is still the dearest on earth to me. There, I didn't mean to say that, but it is written, and let it stay so. I will not offend you again, but be there on Wednesday, any time before noon. I won't be later than 11, and we can arrange all the business details—the lawyers will do the rest."

And by this time the tears were brimming over, but she wiped them softly away, and instead of crushing the paper, as before, she folded it very smoothly and slipped it inside her corsage, where she could feel it rise and fall beneath the hurried beating of her heart.

"I'm glad he's late," she repeated! "I'm very glad he's late." And then she looked at her watch and found it was not quite half past 10. "Oh, he isn't late, after all. I must have been very early. I will go and find Annette and the child." And as she rose there was the crackling of a twig under a hasty footstep, and Kate Selden stood face to face with her husband. He was very pale, and his lips looked pallid and drawn with the effort to keep from trembling. She had flushed deeply when their eyes met, but now the color ebbed away from her girlish face, and she said confusedly:

"I am so glad—I mean, not to keep you waiting. You see I am here first."

"You are very good," he said, "but you are always good. You got my letter?"

"Oh, yes, or I wouldn't have known you were coming here." She moved backward a step and was very glad to drop into the old rustic seat. "It is very generous of you, Sidney, to agree to everything and particularly about baby."

"It is all I can do now—to try to please you," he answered weakly, and the perspiration was like dew on his brow. He took off his hat and stammered something about its being "awfully hot."

"Yes, perhaps you have walked fast. It is very warm, and you look tired. Won't you sit down?" She moved a little farther away to make room for him, and he dropped into the place beside her.

"We used to say there was just room enough for two," he added, with a smile, and she turned her head away, perhaps to pluck a rose, for she snapped one off short and then threw it away.

"Am I to see baby today?" he asked after a few minutes of awkward silence. "I haven't seen him, you know, since"—

"Oh, yes," she answered hurriedly and looking about. "There they are, he and Annette, yonder in the woods. They are coming this way. Oh, Sidney," she cried suddenly turning toward him, "how could you? I can never, never forgive you!"

"I could never dare to ask you."

They were almost the very words of Pauline and Claud. She remembered in a moment that it had been the first play Sidney had taken her to see after they had married and how often they had laughed at that pair of lovers, each dying to forgive and be forgiven and neither daring to say the right word. She used to think she could never be so foolish as that, and now—it was getting very awkward, for this was a far more serious matter, and she knew that she could never, never forgive. What woman could?

And then she heard the laughter and shouts of little Sidney, who had just caught sight of his father and was now running wildly to welcome him. It was a fortunate interruption to a scene that was nearing a painful climax, and she was very glad to take a step or two toward the laughing boy, who was already flying across the bridge, followed by his nurse; then there was a crash, a shriek. The side of the bridge was gaping outward. The maid stood wringing her hands. The golden curls, that had floated a moment above the rushing water, were gone.

It was so sudden, so inexplicable, that the frantic mother could not realize at first what had happened. When she did, the air resounded with her agonized cries, and it was the nursegirl who was the first to see that Selden had already reached his child just in time.

"Courage, ma'am, courage!" the girl whispered, while she supported her mistress. "See—he is safe! His father has him. Look, look! The darling has his arms about the master's neck, and he's hugging and kissing of him just as if nothing had happened at all!"

The girl assisted her mistress back to the little rustic seat, and when the father and child had reached the young mother little Sidney was already laughing with delight, and as he put one dripping arm about her neck he drew her close till her face touched her husband's face.

"Kate," whispered Selden, "Kate, may I beg forgiveness now?"

"Oh, Sidney, I have been so proud and heartless! I was jealous and vain—and—and—so selfish and unfair! I wouldn't listen to you, and all the time I knew you never cared for that woman! Can you forgive me too?"

"Just give me a chance; that's all." And then two pairs of arms met and clasped each other close about the conquering hero, who seemed to find himself quite suddenly an object of secondary importance.

It then occurred to Annette that Master Sidney would have a dreadful cold unless his dripping garments were changed immediately, so she carried him off in pursuit of dry clothing.—Popular Monthly.

Preparing and Cooking Ducks.

Ducks, in point of quality, rank as follows: Canvasback, redhead, mallard and teal. The canvasback probably outranks everything in the way of game in the estimation of good livers. No seasonings or spices are used in its cooking; none could add to its perfect flavor. Pluck, singe and draw the birds, wiping out the inside with a cloth wet in salt water, never washing. Truss, dust lightly with salt (inside and outside) and bake 25 minutes in a hot oven. Baste often in melted butter and hot water—one part butter to three of water. If preferred rare (conceded the better way), cook only 20 minutes. In serving pour over the liquor yielded in the cooking.—Ella Morris Kretschmar in Woman's Home Companion.

Unaccountable Ignorance.

As a trolley car turned off from Fulton street, Brooklyn, the other afternoon and came to a standstill a woman got off who attracted attention by her slow and painful movements, and a woman got on who moved with equal slowness and effort. Both were very lame. This incident afforded an opening for the conductor, who said to a passenger on the platform: "It beats all the number of lame people you see lately in this town. I wonder where they all come from."

"Oh, you do, and you the conductor of a trolley car?" was the sarcastic reply of the passenger.—New York Times.

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6 45	6 59	6 00	7 07
7 23	7 40	6 23	7 51
8 43	7 58	6 44	8 38
8 05	8 02	7 05	9 10
8 40	8 56	8 30	9 10
9 25	9 15	9 00	9 38
9 33	9 55	9 33	10 08
10 30	10 55	10 00	11 15
11 03	11 33	10 45	11 38
11 43	12 03	11 30	12 07
12 43	12 55	12 00	12 38
1 03	1 25	11 00	1 38
1 45	2 33	1 15	1 52
3 00	4 25	2 00	3 01
3 47	4 30	3 47	5 04
4 03	4 45	4 14	5 33
4 25	5 31	4 47	6 55
5 22	6 15	5 00	6 33
5 44	7 10	5 35	6 57
10 22	1 05	6 47	7 50
5 40	8 35	8 15	8 08
8 42	9 42	7 34	8 38
		8 00	8 38
		10 15	11 24
		11 23	12 23

Western Division

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 38	10 25	11 46
10 59	12 03	11 50	1 08
12 03	1 37	2 16	3 19
12 15	1 55	3 40	4 55
2 33	3 44	4 25	5 25
2 55	4 02	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 49	6 35	7 45
7 00	8 06	9 40	10 37
9 25	10 30	11 15	12 01

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 03	1 26	11 45	12 38
4 16	5 26	5 00	6 25
6 30	8 53	8 40	9 40
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

‡Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

It Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton st.

A FULL SIZE WHITE EASEL

Must be seen to be appreciated. Given away with a pound of our high grade tea at 60 cents. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea and Coffee Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Steinert's pianos, 31 Prescott St.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 550-3.

Burn Wilson's Coal.

We charge only $1 for mainsprings, and it isn't the cheap kind, either. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Heating Stoves from $2.50 to $35 at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s, 16 Merrimack Street.

LOWELL'S MORTALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

Population, 87,000; total deaths, 30; deaths under five, 15; infectious diseases, 1; acute lung diseases, 7. Death rate for the week 17.9, against 16.7 and 25.7 for the previous two weeks. Infectious diseases reported—tyhoid fever 2; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 5; membraneous croup, 2.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

BASE BALL.

The following prominent professional players connected with different National league clubs during the past season and who have done good work for their respective clubs, formerly played in Lowell and received their training with the different New England and Atlantic Association clubs that represented this city:

Hugh Duffy, left fielder and captain of the past season's champion Boston club played on the Lowell New England club of '87, under McGunnigle's guidance; "Joe" Kelley, captain and left fielder of the Baltimores, started out here with the New England league club of '91 under the tutelage of "Dick" Conway, ex-Boston National League pitchrr, afterwards under Col. Broughton's management.

Lester German, pitcher of this past season Washingtons and formerly of the New Yorks was one of the boxmen for the Atlantic Association club of '89. MorganMurphy of this year's St. Louis Browns, caught for the Lowell New England club of '88, which won the covered flag during that season under James Cudworth's (Cuddy) generalship. Frank Donohue, who did such good work on the slab for the St. Louis Browns during the season, was one of McGunnigle's Lowell New England League club's "Venders" of 1893.

CRISP GOSSIP

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the size of our great mother. The French Orientalist, Henrion, member of the Academy, however, fixed it with a precision satisfactory, at least, to himself. He gives the following table of the relative heights of several eminent historical personages:

Adam was precisely 123 ft. 9 in. high.
Eve was precisely 118 ft. 9.75 in. high.
Noah was precisely 103 ft. high.
Abraham was precisely 27 ft. high.
Moses was precisely 13 ft. high.
Hercules was percisely 6 ft. high.
Alexander was precisely 6 ft. high.
Julius Caesar was precisely 5 ft. high.

Yesterday, to many, had a distinct feeling of snow in the air, though it is yet too early to look for the white mantle.

What has become of all those football teams that we have been hearing about?

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 661 Middlesex street.

First class printing done at this office.

AYER'S THE PILL THAT WILL PILLS CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION

A BILLERICA BARN BURNED

SEANTOR JOSHUA B. HOLDEN SUFFERS LOSS OF ABOUT $3000.

Fire broke out in the barn on the extensive estate of Senator Joshua B. Holden in Billerica Centre about 11.20 Saturday night and made a blaze which was seen for a long distance. The Billerica fire apparatus was on hand and saved the adjoining building. The horses, carriages and most of the hay were got out of the barn, but the building itself was burned to the ground.

The barn was a large and well appointed building and the loss will be about $3000, partially covered by insurance. None of the family was on the estate, as Senator Holden is in Boston, and only makes the Billerica place a summer residence. Great credit is due to the firemen and neighbors for saving what they did. No cause is known for the fire.

ALLEGED SCORCHER

ARRESTED AT THE LITTLE CANADA FIRE SATURDAY.

Another alleged scorcher came to grief Saturday afternoon when going to the fire in Little Canada. Chief Hosmer noticed him on the way to the box and kept his eye upon him until the stop was made, when Officers Whitney and Holland arrested him. He gave his name as George Peters.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Bon Ami CLEANS AND POLISHES EVERYTHING WITHOUT INJURY. All Grocers.

That Mountain Rock Junket has nothing to do with our new fall stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware and it will not keep us from paying particular attention as usual to watch repairing. J. D. GRANT, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, 61 MERRIMACK ST.

FOOT BALL

GLENMORES DEFEAT THE EMERALDS IN A WELL PLAYED GAME.

The Glenmore and Emerald football teams played the most interesting game of the season on the Fair Grounds on Saturday afternoon. The day was perfect for football and the players went at their work in fine style, the Emeralds roughing it somewhat. The attendance was not as large as it would have been had the game been more extensively advertised, but the few spectators enjoyed themselves immensely.

The Glenmores won the toss and gave the Emeralds the ball. They kicked off for 15 yards, but soon lost it. Daley for the Glenmores made a good run for five yards. The Glenmores gradually pushed the ball until Donohoe scored a touchdown. Egan kicked the goal. The Glenmores kicked off, but soon lost ground. The half ended with the Emeralds' ball near the center.

The Glenmores led off in the second half and soon got the ball well into the enemy's territory. Melklejohn was knocked out. The Glenmores punted well, but lost the 15 yards on a foul. The Emeralds tried a punt, and the Glenmores punted back. Daley made a good run and then broke through the line for a touchdown. Egan kicked the goal. Time was called with the ball near the Emeralds' goal, and with Egan knocked out.

One of the features of the game was the work of Allen as quarter for the Glenmores. Daley played a fast game for the same team. Score—Glenmores 12; Emeralds 0. The line-up:

Glenmores	Emeralds
Ragshaw, r. e.	r. e. Don
Holgman, r. t.	r. t. Daley
Crosby, r. b.	r. b. Fratus
Willis, c.	c. McDonald
Murhy, l. e.	l. e. Daley
Emerson, l. e.	l. e. Coehran
Tabor, l. t.	l. t. Regan
Donohoe, ..l. g...	O'Neil and Manning
Allen, q. b.	q. b. Boyle
Daley, l. h.	l. h. Allard
Egan, ..r. h...	Gibbons and Flannery
Melklejohn, f. b.	f. b. Sullivan

Umpire, Bowen; referee, Brown; linesmen, Farley and Crosby. Time—two twenty-minute halves.

The Glenmores will play the Tech freshmen next Saturday on the Fair Grounds, and a good attendance should encourage the players, who are putting up a fine game.

VESPERS WON.

By one hole the Vesper-Country club golf team beat the Concord team on the grounds at Tyng's Island Saturday afternoon in a friendly match. Only five of the visiting team arrived and the match was played with this number on each side. Both sides played good golf, but the course was new to the Concord men and therefore relatively more difficult. In a former match with Concord the latter team beat the Vespers, 1 hole up. The score: Vespers, holes up. Thorpe 0; Perkins 0; Connell 0; Corwin 7; Chadwick 0. Total 16. Concords, holes up. Lockwood 0; Keyes 5; Pratt 0; Todd 0; Ballou 4. Total 16.

First class printing done at this office.

NEW GOODS! LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL SEASON. Your inspection cordially invited. Louis Alexander, Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York Importer and Tailor, NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET. LOWELL.

$1 00 PER WEEK PAYMENTS CREDIT GIVEN TO EVERYBODY. WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS Men'S Suits from $5 up. Overcoats from $6 up. Suits to Order from $15 up. NEW LINE Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Dresses, Separate Skirts and Fur Collarettes. Empire Credit Clothing Co., Over 97 Central Street. Open Evenings.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO. CENTRAL STREET, SPECIAL SALE TODAY Of nearly 25 dozen Ladies' Extra Quality FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS

Perfect in make, shape, fit and style, trimmed with braid to match color of goods. Sizes are from 32 to 44 bust measure. They are 3 1-4 yards around at the bottom of Skirt and are large and full at the hips. The flannelette is the best that can be bought at any price. Our special price is 99c. each, worth $1.50.

JACKETS.

Our line of Jackets includes all the latest novelties. Special leaders Friday and Saturday we offer a good quality Boucle Jacket, half lined, at $5.00.

A handsome covert cloth, half lined, velvet piped Jacket at $7.50.

A very fine all wool Kersey Cloth Jacket in black, tan and green at $1.00.

CAPES.

Good quality Beaver Capes, braid and fur trimmed, only $2.50.

Tan Colored Freize Capes, only $3.50.

Boucle Capes, satin lined, Thibet trimmed, only $6.50.

COLLARETTES.

Belgian Seal Collarettes only $1.85
Baltic Seal Collarettes, only $2.50.
Astrachan Collarettes, only $2.50.
China Seal Astrachan Yoke Collarettes, only $4 50.

SKIRTS.

A very large assortment to select from, black and colored, from 98c. up to $9.00.

WAISTS.

Handsome Roman Striped Silk Waists, only $4.98.

Plaid Waists and Blouses from 98c. to $3.98.

Also Flannellette and Cashmere Waists.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

ALTERATIONS! ALTERATIONS!

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

From The Bon Marche Dry Goods Co.

Owing to the discontinuance of some lines of merchandise we now carry, which involves the whole of several departments, also that we are to introduce several new features, we find it absolutely necessary that we start immediately to cut, slash, **ANNIHILATE** clean, fresh, seasonable merchandise. Of course the buying public know us well enough to realize at once what this advertisement means. We will not enumerate very largely in this issue. The following are convincers, and no mistake. Cost is not thought of for a moment. In a word, simply the goods must go. Blankets, Comforters, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Flannels, Outing Cloths, Linings, Linens, Cottons, Domets and Dress Goods, all to be sacrificed unmercifully. Also our entire **BASEMENT DEPARTMENT** to be sold out at almost any price it will fetch.

READ, WONDER, READ AGAIN, AND WONDER

Silk and Wool Dress Goods, 38 and 40 in. Jacquard Novelties, 40 inch, alteration price, **19c.**
50c. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool, **29c.** a yard.
Fine Jamestown Novelties, 40 and 44 inch, English and French Novelties, 40 and 44 inch, alteration price **39c.**
$1.50 to $3.50 Novelties all in at **89c.** a yard.
Blankets, 10-4, gray, for **29c.** a pair, worth 50c.
Blankets, 10-4, white, for **39c.** a pair, worth 60c.
Comforters almost given away, some for **49c.**
Comforters, full size, for **69c.**, worth $1.00.
Cheese Cloth, all colors (little soiled), **1c.** a yard.
Crash, full bleach, **1½c.** a yard.
Lining Percaline, 36 inches wide, **7c.** a yard.
37½c. Madras (cream only), for **7c.** a yard.
Bed Spreads for **39c.** each.
Towels, all linen, for **4½c.** each.
Cotton Batting, hand rolled, for **5c.** a package.
Amoskeag Outing, dark and light, for **5c.** a yard.
Lonsdale Cambric, **6½c.** a yard.
Pride of West Cotton, **6½c.** a yard.
Pillows (feathers) **55c.** each.
Sheets, **27c.** each.
Pillow Cases, **5c.** each.
50c. Towels for **25c.**, 54 in. long, damask all linen.
25c. Silesia, **12½c.**, the best.
50c. Hair Cloth, 22 inch, for **36c.** a yard.
5 and 6-cent Prints, for **1½c.** a yard.
Remnants Outing Cloths, **3c.** a yard.

Basement Alteration Prices ARE AS FOLLOWS:

We won't say a word, only give the price. Here ye are: Glass Sauce Dishes, **3c.** each. Salt Peppers, **3c.** each. Vases, new novelty, **3c.** each. Oatmeal Dishes, **3c.** each. Egg Cups, **3c.** each. China Mugs, **3c.** each. Tumblers, **3c.** each, and a thousand other things, all for

3 Cents Each.

Glass Jugs **7c.**, Cups and Saucers **7c.**, Glass Berry Dishes **7c.**, China Creamers **7c.**, Large Glass Vases **7c.**, Oat Meals, decorated, **7c.**, and hundreds, yes, thousands of other articles, all for

7 Cents

For 8 Cents

We will give away the following Stove Pails, all sizes: Tea Canisters, 2-qt. Milk Cans, Enamel Tunnels, Enamel Ladles, Biscuit Pans, Soap Dishes, enamel, Wash Basins, Potato Mashers, Chopping Trays, Scrub Brushes, and about 2000 other items all for, what? yes, 8c. each. Now will ye buy.

Watch This Grand Alteration Sale.

Read the newspapers. We're in the race and will not lag.

We Are the Dry Goods Hustlers of Lowell.

P. S. Don't hurry in getting round this morning. Give us a little time to alter prices and start the carpenters to work.

Men Wanted

APPLY AFTER 9 O'CLOCK.

FESTIVE PARIS

SENDS OUT ITS DICTUM. LADIES SHOULD READ IN TO-MORROW'S SUN HOW STYLES ARE BEING FASHIONED IN THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.

THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1897. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT.

ALL CYCLISTS

WILL BE INTERESTED TO LEARN SOMETHING OF CYCLING IN THE AZORES. TO-MORROW'S SUN WILL HAVE AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE ON THIS SUBJECT.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The severe storm which was central off the Virginia coast last night, causing severe gales and rain north to Nantucket, will probably prevail over New England today with dangerous easterly gales on the coast. Owing to its slow movement it is not likely to pass off until late tonight or Tuesday morning, but clearing weather now seems probable Tuesday forenoon and fair weather in the afternoon and night, with winds shifting to westerly and diminishing in force.

ALMANAC, MONDAY, OCT. 25.

Sun rises—6:10; sets, 4:47.
Length of day—10:37.
High tide—10:20 a. m.; 10:50 p. m.
Moon sets—4:02 p. m.

THE LATE DETAILS

Of New York's Railroad Horror.

SIX MORE BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED.

Money and Jewelry Found in Wreck.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Garrison's, N. Y.—Oct. 25.—The gray day dawned 24 hours after the frightful happenings of yesterday upon a scene of greater litter and destruction than was displayed yesterday. The wreckage taken from the bottom was piled on the shore making a distressing sight. The car Glen Alpine was placed on the scow but no more bodies were found. A drizzling rain started in this morning. Six bodies were taken from the day coach last night and it is believed that more will be found. All the road builders on the system arrived this morning, and repairs on the tracks were at once started. A large amount of money and jewelry was found in the wreckage of the cars which have been pulled out of the water. Divers are still at work trying to locate the missing engine and more bodies.

A corrected list of the dead gives the number as nineteen. There were scores injured, but none will die. The bones of the engineer and fireman have not yet been found. The coroner's jury will meet tomorrow night to investigate. The railroad commissioners and officials are also investigating.

COMMUNICATION

Please allow me in your valuable paper to say a few words in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Joseph J. Johnson, who is making a most thorough canvass. Mr. Johnson being born in Ward Two, certainly knows something of its needs, and being a thorough musician, he would make the most capable representative we could have to look after the interests of our schools on that branch, and a proof of his democracy is the fact that he is a thorough type of his brother, Dr. Stephen J. Johnson. It would be for the interests of our party if we had more like him. —Ward Two Voter.

The New Fast Steamship **CANADA** 9000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.

Steerage Passage $25.50.

Make all enquiries of

J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

ESTEY

We sold more Pianos last week than any week since we opened our store at 143 Merrimack Street.

We attribute this amount of business to our low prices and easy terms.

One young lady to whom we sold a piano Saturday last, said one dealer offered her a Piano for $400, but when he found she had purchased one from us, says, "why I should have sold you that same Piano for $250." Talk about honest dealings, we make one price and that the lowest to the rich or poor, and you save one man's profit as we manufacture our own goods. So why can't we save you dollars?

"He that sleepeth never succeeds," but you will find us wide awake and our Parlors open every evening.

New line to arrive Tuesday direct from our factory. We give you three month's lessons, stool, scarf and book free of charge. Call and see, for we can save you money.

ESTEY

A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 Merrimack Street.

LOST—A BUNCH OF TICKETS BELONGing to Y. M. C. C. bazaar, Sunday afternoon between the Merrimack corporation and East Merrimack street bridge. Finder please return to this office or the Y. M. C. I. hall, Stackpole street, Belvidere.

WASH BENCHES Given away with one pound of our 60 cent tea. Delivered free to all parts of the city. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.



"I could be ever so happy with either,
Were the other dear charmer away."—Moore.

THE LAST HONORS

To the Memory of Laurence J. Smith.

FORESTERS AND OTHER SOCIETIES TAKE ACTION.

Obsequies Take Place Tomorrow Morning.

The funeral of Laurence J. Smith, notice of whose death was published in The Sun will take place tomorrow morning.

Arrangements are almost completed for the funeral. They will be in charge of Mr. Constantine O'Donnell and Mr. James F. O'Donnell will be the undertaker. The funeral cortege will leave house, 117 Stackpole street, between 8.30 and 8.45.

At the Immaculate Conception church at 9 o'clock, a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Every society in which Mr. Smith had membership will attend the service. These organizations will not go to the house, but will proceed direct to the church where seats will be reserved for them.

Supreme Chief Ranger Joshua Shaw of New York, and Supreme Secretary E. M. McMurtry, will come on to attend the funeral.

Saturady evening the following telegram was received by Mrs. Smith:

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 23.

To Mrs. L. J. Smith, Lowell, Mass.:

Dear Mrs. Smith—I hasten to convey to yourself and children, my heartfelt sympathy in this dark hour of affliction and sad bereavement which you have sustained in the death of your noble husband, our honored and beloved brother. May the Almighty grant you strength and fortitude to bear up under this trying ordeal. I place myself and the grand court at your disposal and have directed the local grand officers to wait upon you and ascertain your wishes in regard to funeral arrangements.

(Signed) Samuel B. Moriss,
Grand Chief Ranger.

Members of all the local courts of Foresters of America met in Foresters hall yesterday afternoon to take appropriate action on the death of Past Supreme Chief Ranger Laurence J. Smith.

A committee of two was appointed to tender to Mrs. Smith the sympathy and condolence of the Foresters of Lowell and also to assure her that the services of the Foresters were at her command. Messrs. J. J. Gallagher and M. P. Reagan was selected as the committee.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Foresters hall this evening at 8.30 o'clock, and the following named Fresters were appointed a committee on resolutions, with instructions to report at the meeting: James F. Miskella, William A. Hogan, J. J. Gallagher, E. E. Slattery, J. E. Maguire.

The executive council of the grand court sent a delegation to the house and tendered Mrs. Smith the sympathy and condolence of the Foresters of the state, and also placed them at her service.

The Grand Court will drape its headquarters in Pollard's block. This court has also sent a special floral design.

The executive council of the Grand Court will meet in special session Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock to take further action.

The chief rangers met in the office of City Physician Smith in Wyman's Exchange and conferred with Messrs. Constantine and J. F. O'Donnell as to funeral arrangements.

The Knights of Columbus held a meeting yesterday afternoon and took appropriate action on the death of Mr. Smith.

A committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: T. M. Bolton, G. M. Harrigan and Patrick Ryan.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the funeral of Laurence J. Smith by the Knights of Columbus: Thomas P. Lawler, H. C. McOsker, T. M. Bolton, J. F. Miskella, D. J. Murphy, James McElholm, John J. Cluin and P. A. Corcoran.

JOINT MEETING HELD

A joint meeting of the Celtics, Emeralds and Wolfe Tone societies was held at which the following delegates were appointed to attend the funeral of Laurence J. Smith: Councilman Kennedy, P. J. O'Brien, Mr. J. Bruin, Andrew Roche, Stephen Doyle John Powers and Captain Crimmins.

A. W. Beard, proprietor of the Lowell One Price Clothing company, arrived in this city today and decided to close the store tomorrow morning. All the clerks will attend the funeral in a body.

The Foresters of Worcester held a mass meeting today and adopted resolutions on the death of Mr. Smith. It was voted to send a floral tribute and to have a delegation attend the funeral.

The Lowell Military band has been engaged to furnish music at the funeral.

BABY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—Tells all about Her Troubles when Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the local external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore made its appearance on his arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Delaware. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

The Style and Fit of our Suits is leading Swell Dressers our way.

Young Men

Appreciate this

Hand felled collars and hand padded shoulders of our Suits. The coat fits and sits well, unlike ordinary ready to wear.

The Double-Breast-Sack Suit is enjoying a renewal of favor among swell dressers this season—the favorite cloths being unfinished worsteds in black and blue—of these we are showing strong lines—also the most desirable styles in plaids and mixtures.

If you are interested in a suit this fall you should see our assortment of choice new things—you owe it to yourself to see the best there is before you buy—we are reaching out for new business, and by deserving it—we get it.

Opp. City Hall. Merrimack Clothing Company.

There will be a grand Pearson rally by the voters of Ward 7, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 7.45 p. m. in Fletcher street engine house. All cordially invited.

STRIKE OFF

IN THE BROCKTON SOLE FASTENERS' CONTENTION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25.—The great sole fasteners' strike was declared off this morning and the strikers were badly beaten. There was a general stampede this morning for old jobs. The strike has lasted five weeks and there were many desertions from the ranks.

SPAIN'S ANSWER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 25.—It was positively stated at noon today that the tively stated a noon today that the answer of Spain to the United States had not reached the President or Secretary Sherman.

BIG STORM COMING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 25.—The weather bureau has warned mariners on the New England coast of a dangerous northeast storm coming with a heavy gale.

POLICE COURT—HADLEY, J.

Twenty-nine drunks.

William Armstrong received one month in jail.

Bartholomew Lynch appealed from six months in the workhouse.

Thomas H. Brynes, who is charged with having enticed girls to enter houses of ill fame, was held in $1500, on two charges for trial October 30.

Cornelius Sullivan was sent to the state farm at Bridgewater for eight months for drunkeness.

George Peters, the alleged scorcher, was continued for trial.

THE SUN EXTRA 6 O'CLOCK

IS IT MURDER?

The Body of a Lowell Man Found in River.

HE WAS SEEN WITH TWO STRANGE MEN

Wandering in Lawrence Last Night.

The body of Joseph Courcle was found in the Merrimack river at Lawrence this morning. He resided in Market street or Regina Place in this city. He is about 25 years of age.

He was seen at midnight last night leaving Lawrence. By many it is believed he was under the influence of liquor and in his wanderings made his way into the river.

Several persons who saw him last night say that he was with two men. This makes the police suspicious and they think that probably he was thrown into the river with motives of murder. There was no mark of violence on the body. The body is at the warerooms of Undertaker Colby in Lawrence. A receipt found in his pocket was made out to C. Hayden.

UNION PACIFIC SALES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Union Pacific re-organization committee today announced that the Attorney General has notified them that he will ask the court for an adjournment of the foreclosure sales of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific property to December 15th, so as to postpone the final disposition until after Congress meets. The committee, however, demand reorganization without further delay.

HORSEWHIPPED HIM.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Siloam, Ark., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Benjamin Sapp created a sensation here yesterday by horse whipping Cashier Morris of the Bank of Siloam. She claimed that Morris insulted her.

A BIG BIKE MEET.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—Arrangements have been made to hold a bicycle meet in the Coliseum November 12 and 13, in which Michael, McDuffee, and Titus will appear.

MAGNIFICENT SHOWING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 25—Last week's attendance broke all previous records at the Exposition. One hundred and eight thousand were registered. Total attendance to date is one million and a half. It closes on Saturday next.

TWO LIVES LOST

By Fire in Lawrence Saturday Evening.

TWO YEAR OLD BOY'S SAD FATE.

Little Girl Dies After Twelve Hours Agony.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 25.—The two-year-old son of James Brown of North Andover met with a shocking death Saturday while playing with matches about the kitchen in his parents' house. The victim's clothes caught fire and he was terribly burned before assistance arrived, dying shortly after the accident.

After 12 hours of agony, Lena Polkey, nine years old, died at the hospital as the result of horrible burns sustained while playing about a bonfire.

Send a postal or telephone to Rourke & Sullivan when you want the best coal. 984 Gorham street and 288 Central.

The Estey company, 145 Merrimack street are feeling quite happy over the amount of Pianos which they keep moving and attribute this business to the low prices and easy terms which they are offering the public. The prices have dropped and other dealers have got to come to it, as the public will not pay $400 for Pianos when the Estey company can sell you one for $275, just as good. They have the goods and prices must move them at once.

Daniel J. Donahue, J. Joseph Hennessey and Lawrence Cummings will address the rally of Ward Six voters in Fourth Street ward room, Tuesday evening, Oct. 26.



You never can tell how a piece of goods will look made up until the suit is finished. May be becoming, may not.

Here the matter is decided in a moment. You put the suit on and judge for yourself.

Don't have to wait a week or more, either.

With Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Suits, in regular, stout and long sizes we fit most men, but if there are alterations to be made, we make them—just as the tailor does.

$15.00 to $22.00 for these tailor made suits.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 Central Street.

LATEST

THE GOLD FEVER

Strikes a New Hampshire Town.

ANDOVER FARMERS HAVE GONE GOLD CRAZY

Over a Small Find in the Town.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Andover, N. H., Oct. 25.—Prospectors who are searching for gold on Birch Hill near here are greatly encouraged over the outlook. A large pailful of dirt containing considerable gold was taken from a pocket six feet below the top of the ledge. Those owning the property here have caught the gold fever.

BODY FOUND

OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN THE MERRIMAC RIVER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 25.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Merrimac river this morning. A receipt in his pockets was made out to C. Hayden.

INTERNATIONAL THIEF

WITH A LONG RECORD IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 25.—Since the arrest of William Matthews on the charge of robbing mail boxes in Boston the post-office authorities have learned that his arrest is more important than was at first supposed. He was one of a gang rounded up in New York in '95 and is one of the most daring and expert thieves, forgers, and burglars in the world. He has a long criminal record in Europe and America.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Wardwell is on the bench. When the jurors had been impanelled the trial of numerous adultery cases was begun, sentence to be given later.

Cornelia Eno, who was found guilty of polygamy, was sentenced to jail for 18 months.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

Mr. Cunninghain accept Mr. Brady's challenge to run a forty yards dash and will meet him at the Gallagher house, Monday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Mr. Brady, having a very succesful season at the business, Mr. Cunningham claims he will mow it down a little for him when they meet. He will run him for $50.

(Signed) Mr. Cunningham's Manager.

There will be a meeting of democrats of Ward Nine who favor the nomination of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, for Mayor, in the ward room on High street, this evening, October 25, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, Anthony A. Conway, Dennis Murphy and others.

Money Deposited

On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the

Traders' National Bank.

Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue

Chas. J. Gliddon, President.
William F. Mills, Cashier



REV. LEON LAMOTHE, O. M. I.

BAZAAR OPENED

By the French Catholics of Lowell.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL INITIAL CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

The Bazaar Will Continue This Week.

The grand bazaar of St. Joseph's (French) parish, was opened with a concert in Huntington Hall last evening, and judging from the opening the bazaar promises to be one of the most successful Catholic church bazaars ever held in Lowell.

The concert had a most elaborate program, the talent including the singers in all the Catholic church choirs of the city and the composers included Mozart, Gounod, Rossini, Hayden, Mendelssohn and Donizette.

The conductors of the choirs acted as leaders for the work of their respective choirs. They were Mr. Philias David for St. Joseph's and the Choeur Rossini; Miss Adelaide Sullivan for the Sacred Heart; Mr. E. F. Faulkner for St. Patrick's; Mr. J. Warburton for St. Michael's; Mr. T. F. Molloy for St. Peter's; Mr. P. P. Haggerty for the Immaculate Conception; and Mr. E. J. Pinault for St. Jean Baptiste. Mr. Michael J. Johnson and Miss Theresa Corbett were the accompanists and the soloists were Miss Maggie McCaffrey, Miss E. Gagnon, Mr. P. P. Haggerty, Mr. David Martin. In giving the sextette from "Quera" by Donizetti the singers were Miss Louise McLaughlin, Miss Nano Gallagher, Mr. Molloy, Mr. M. J. Murphy, Mr. Martin and Mr. M. J. Leary.

The entertainment closed with the singing of the "The Star Spangled Banner," all the choirs taking part, and Mr. David conducting Owen's orchestra, was present to assist. The committee in charge of the arrangements was as follows: Rev. Fr. Lamothe, Philias David, Jr., Dr. G. A. Gagnon, and Charles J. Wellbrenner.

Great credit for the success of the affair is due to Rev. Fr. Leon Lamothe, O.M.I., and the Choeur Rossini. Fr. Lamothe is a singer and choir director of great repute and he worked untiringly for the success of the concert. He wishes, through these columns, to express his heartfelt thanks to the members of the different choruses and all others who assisted him in making the concert a success. The bazaar will formally open tonight and on Wednesday evening there will be a banquet of the societies in Associate Hall.

ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST GROWING IN THE GAME—THE DIFFERENT TEAMS.

Association football is rapidly gaining round in this city and surrounding towns and bids fair to become as interesting as Rugby. Already teams have been formed in Andover, North Andover, Methuen, Lowell, Manchester, Pittsburg, Brockton, and other places. Lawrence has several teams composed mostly of players from the old country where it is a favorite pastime.

In Lawrence are the Parkvales, who defeated the North Andover team on the common in the Fourth of July contest. Another team is the Olympics, which played the Parkvales Saturday. The Andover team is composed of members of the Andover cricket team. The North Andover team will play the Lowell team next week, and will close the season at Manchester Thanksgiving Day. They will also play the Brockton and Pittsburg teams before the close of the season. The players are: Campbell, guard; Paton and Sefton, backs; Fife, Briggs, and Rennie, half backs; Moore, Costello, C. Rennie, Hill and Stewart, forwards. Briggs is the player who had his arm badly injured in the Fourth of July game.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives;

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years exprerience, will giv you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

REPORT OF DEATHS

FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

15—Bradford McFarland, 68, general debility.
Catherine Kenney, 51, nephritis.
Mary McGrail, 8 mos., marasmus.
16—Ann Collins, 60, fractured thigh.
17—Elizabeth Searle, 60, disease of brain.
George McLeod, 50, phthisis.
Sarah Vigneault, 36, metritis.
Marie D. Emond, 1, gastro-enteritis.
Joseph T. Rondeau, 8 mos., chol. inft.
Herve Cote, 5 mos., chol inft.
18—Jane Boyle, 63, general debility.
James Faney, 60, intestinal obstruction.
Ovila Plouffe, 3, pneumonia.
Bernardine Delisle, 11 mos., pneumonia.
Maria Boucher, 9 mos., chol. inft.
Marie A. Racette, 9 mos., pneumonia.
19—Margaret Martin, 60, valvular heart disease.
James McCaffrey, 52, mitral regurgitation.
20—Louisa Dion, 5, croup.
Rose B. Reohard, 9 mos., pneumonia.
Henri B. Ethier, 1 mo., chol. inft.
21—Charles W. Brooks, 23, softening of brain.
Alice M. Mooney, 48, mitral regurgitation.
Gertrude Cosins, 1, cap. bronchitis.
Joseph Manceau, 1 d, prem. birth.
22—Hannah Flahavan, 40, pneumonia.
John J. Madeiros, 23, pneumonia.
Arthur F. Dutton, 1, inanition.
Maria C. Carron, 8 mos., influenza.
Mabel O'Connor, 5 mos., gastro-enteritis.

CITY HALL NOTES

It is evident to anyone familiar with City Hall affairs that there is great probability of many petitions going over to the next city government.

They will include petitions for the building of bridges at Lundberg street and across the Pawtucket canal at Aiken street; resolutions for the paving of Chelmsford and Gorham streets; the petition of a company for permission to erect poles and string wires for the purpose of doing business as a telephone company in Lowell; a petition or order that wagon owners shall be compelled in certain cases to use wide tires, that a water tower house be erected on Middle street; that loans be made for with the water system; that better accommodations for indexing be furnished at the city clerk's office; that the board of assistant assessors be abolished, as recommended by the mayor; that Gorham street be widened; that a change in the method of making appropriations be made; that a new building ordinance be passed.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

COOK REMEDY CO.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently

CURED IN 15 TO 35 DAYS.

You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure.

IF YOU HAVE

taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary

BLOOD POISON

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE.

We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100 page book sent free. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 & 308 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK REMEDY CO.

WIGGINVILLE WON

Carried Everything In the Local Town Meeting.

NOBLE VICTORY FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

Lawyer McEvoy was Present at Meeting.

The people of Wigginville swept everything before them in the Tewksbury town meeting Saturday evening. John W. McEvoy, Esq., was on hand and witnessed the final in a series of victories in which he has been a very important factor. Mr. McEvoy was well pleased with his welcome.

The people of Wigginville too, were satisfied and good old Benjamin Staveley jubilated an died in the enthusiasm. Wigginville turned out en masse, for it was a fight for people's rights they were waging. They came to the meeting place in all sorts conveyances.

The special meeting was called to order to allow the voters to accept or reject the report of the original committee on a school house site in South Lowell, and to accept or reject the report of the Wigginville committee for the Gumb site in Wigginville near the railroad and make the appropriation.

A.C. Blaisdell was chosen moderator without opposition.

Article 2, to hear the report of the original committee, John F. French, Harry L. Shedd, C. H. Battles, to spend $4000 for a schoolhouse in South Lowell, was laid on the table with neatness and dispatch. The committee was afterwards discharged, but the magnanimous Wigginville men allowed them a vote of thanks.

Article 4, appropriating $1600 to purchase land owned by Lewis D Gumb, in Wiggnville, for the school house was carried by a vote of 70 to 23.

Article 3, to acquire the land and locate the school house, was finally carried by a vote of 63 to 44, after one or two obstructionary amendments had been disposed of, also a motion to table. During this battle the vote was at one time as close as 66 to 68 in favor of Wigginville.

A new committee with all the powers of the old committee to locate and build, were appointed all from Wigginville, and when the nays were called for, not a voice was heard. The new committee is A. C. Blaisdell, Robert Catherwood and Caleb Wallace. There is no doubt that some of the Tewksbury people who at heart sympathized with Wigginville staid away. Selectman Farmer and Joshua Clark acted as tellers.

That ended the fight. Wigginville left in good spirits and Lawyer McEvoy returned with his clients singing his raises. Wigginville won and everybody feels glad.

BOWLING NEWS

At the Highland club Saturday team 2 defeated team 5. The totals:

TEAM TWO.

Read	130
*Saunders	76½
Bradbury	70
Abels	40
Total	316½

TEAM FIVE.

Dickerman	93
Hanson	76½
Morton	51
Libby	70
Total	293½

*Absent.

When a man is absent ten per cent. is taken off his rating.

Two teams from the Courier-Citizen employes contested a bowling match at Les Miserables alleys Saturday night, and the men from the job department won easily in the following score:

JOB ROOM

Munn	419
Sullivan	333
Johnson	372
McCaffrey	392
McCarthy	433
Totals	1945

NEWS ROOM.

Hutchinson	320
Foster	352
Stahl	311
Sweeney	395
Brophy	359
Totals	1806

T. H. BRYNES ARRESTED.

Thomas H. Brynes was arrested by Inspectors Laflamme and Allen Saturday on a charge of enticing young girls. He was arrested on a similar but groundless charge some time ago by the Manchester, N. H. police.

OPPOSED TO HORSE RACING.

There is to be an adjourned meeting of the Middlesex North Agricultural society trustees next Wednesday. A movement is going on antagonistic to the continuance of horse racing as a feature of the annual fairs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The body of Frank O'Donnell, who fell off a draw of a bridge in Portland, Me., the night of Oct. 12, was found floating Sunday near where the accident happened.

The farm buildings of F. H. Hilton at Belgrade, Me., were burned early Saturday morning. The stock and part of the household furnishings were saved. Insurance, $1140, which will not cover the loss.

After arresting a disorderly medical student named Battersby, who had resisted him with a poker, Constable Urquhart, who had received several blows on the head, dropped dead on arriving at the police station in Glasgow with his prisoner.

On Sunday morning the large grandstand at Maplewood park, Bangor, Me., owned by the Eastern Maine State Fair association, together with its contents, a barge and hack belonging to M. F. Brackett, and a coupe, the property of Hon. J. P. Bass; the West End restaurant, judges' stand, a section of the bleachers and a long line of fence were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

DON'T GO IT BLIND

It's Not Necessary. Just Take Your Neighbors Advice.

Have you ever read a newspaper article, a glowing account of some incident told in elusive words to lead you on, and found it ended in a proprietary medicine advertisement? Made you angry, didn't it? And were you convinced of the merit of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a faraway town, to take his word for it was like "going it blind. It's a very different thing when a statement is prescribed from a citizen, from people we know, from people who live in Lowell. Read this case.

Mrs. F. Warburton, residing at 70 Elm street, says: "I suffered intensely for three years from kidney trouble, producing dizziness, headaches, prolonged backache, broken rest, torture in stooping or bending, and great soreness over the kidneys. I could not find relief either in the many remedies taken or physicians' prescriptions. But at last I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and resolved to try them. I did so, and from the first they did me more good than all the medicines I had taken. They relieved me of all the kidney aches and pains, and I am still taking them, feeling assured they will also dispel the headache. I have no more backache, nor aching kidneys nor dizziness. You may refer to me, as I am glad to tell others what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

CYCLING NEWS.

About 200 wheelmen attended the six mile race between Herbert B. Stafford and Patrick Keegan of the S.C.W., on the boulevard Saturday afternoon. Stafford was an easy winner in a race a short time ago, and won again Saturday.

Sohn and Whitcher were umpires and there was a tandem bike for pace maker. But the tandem was not swift enough and there were frequent cries of "faster."

There was quite a deal of lively "rooting." Stafford led in 14m. 28 2-5 seconds: Chadwick second, Keegan third, Ferron fourth.

Among those present was Overseer E. B. Stafford, the father of the winner, and who is the republican candidate for councilman in Ward Seven.

LEFT HIS PROVISION.

George Sheppard of North Chelmsford came to the city Saturday night and purchased a basket of provisions While on Middlesex street later ho laid the basket on the sidewalk while he looked in a store window at some pretty articles displayed there. When tired of looking in the window he looked for the basket of provisions. He's looking yet.

THE RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE.

Madrid, Oct. 25.—In the special note to Minister Woodford, the government declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba, and cites the many sacrifices which have been made by the nation, the number of troops sent to Cuba and the reforms which are to be carried out in the island. The note ends with the statement that Spain will not admit the right of any foreign power to interfere in any of her affairs.

There is no doubt that the government's reply will represent the deep feeling of the nation. The note dwells at length on filibustering and "other material and moral assistance which has chiefly contributed to the rise and duration of the rebellion, and which in turn has damaged American interests."

It clearly intimates that Spain cannot continue the forebearance shown by Del Castillo and the Duke of Tetuan during the past two years, and that now she calls upon the American government to "fulfill more strictly in the future the rules and duties of international law," because "the success of the new home rule policy and the speedy pacification of Cuba chiefly depend upon the conduct of the United States."

A vigorous reform of administrative abuses and a careful weeding of the ranks of officialdom are also foreshadowed in the instructions. No more officials are to be appointed from Madrid. The early extension of the franchise is promised; and it is intimated that the remaining plans of the government will be made known progressively when the new governor general assumes office next month.

SQUIRREL HUNTER KILLED.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 25.—While squirrel hunting Sunday morning on the Gifford farm, across the pond from this city, David St. George, 20 years old, was fatally shot by his brother, Clement, aged 25. The two, with another brother, had gone into the woods for squirrels, and had just shot one. Mr. Gifford, the owner of the land, was attracted by the shot and ordered them off.

As they started away, David, who was walking ahead, turned to speak to Clement, just as the latter lowered his shotgun to take out an empty shell. The trigger caught in his clothing, and the other barrel of the gun was discharged, the full charge lodging in David's abdomen, tearing a fearful hole. The injured man was brought to the city in a wagon and died in the afternoon. He leaves a widow and four children.

WAGES PROBLEM

Rev. Mr. Dick Offers a Solution.

FAVORS GIVING OPERATIVES INTEREST IN MILLS.

Co-Operative System Will Cure Industrial Ills.

At the First Congregational church last evening, Rev. S. M. Dick gave the last in his series of lectures on the economic problems of the day. The wages question and the solution was the special topic and the speaker said in part:

"There is a disturbance in the social and economic world, as everybody knows. The disrespect for authority in this country is begun in the home. The child that has respect for authority at home will respect authority in the school and then the larger authority of the law.

"The difficulty at the present time is from economic causes. If we would have peace in the social and economic world, we must first have righteousness.

"I am not acquainted with a single student of economics who does not say that the wages system is wrong, but none of these students give a solution of the problem. Some men get more than they earn and some less. Some get just about what they earn. A man is worth just what you can get out of him, and if he is not paid what he is worth, an injustice is done him. He is not paid what he is worth and under the present system he can't get it. Therefore the system is wrong. Man is robbed of his individuality by the conditions which prevail now.

"Instead of the wages system let the laboring man'sline be capitalized and interest paid upon it just as the capitalist gets interest upon his money. Suppose a man's ability to bring him $3000. Suppose a man worth $50,000 gets an income of $3000 on his capital. The two men could enter a partnership on equal terms, one man's time balancing the other man's money.

"Under existing conditions of capital and labor the laborer is robbed of his independence. If he was made a sharer in the responsibility he would work more to the advantage of the business. If you capitalize a man's time all this difficulty is overcome. A schedule could be made out to include any number of men, for this system is large enough for all. There may be a multitude of obstructions but they are not hard to overcome. When men are brought to share responsibility they will do all in their power to improve the business they are connected with. This way is a thousand times better than the co-operative system. It is a community founded on righteousness. There are some inefficient men and that could not be overcome for prehaps a quarter of a century, but in time this plan would result in a new manhood. Under the system I have named a strike would be impossible, for to strike would be against a man's own pocketbook.

"This is a Christian principle and Christianity is at the bottom of it. It is not a community of property, but a community of interests."

HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

Newton, Mass., Oct. 25.—An attempt at incendiarism was frustrated at Newton Highlands early Sunday morning. Lillian McKenzie was awakened to find the house full of smoke, and an alarm was sounded from box 54. On the arrival of the department, fire was discovered in four different places in the cellar. The woodwork and waste material had been saturated with kerosene, and the fire had made good progress. The damage was about $200.

A Ship's Bottom

Covered with Barnacles.

As a ship's bottom becomes covered with barnacles after long voyages, that impede its progress, so the inner lining of the stomach becomes changed, unnatural and its action after years of abuse obstructed. The recent discovery of a process for "scrubbing" out the stomach and releasing from the delicate inner tissues accumulations that nature has been unable to repel, is only another endorsement of the celebrated Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, now sold in every drug store of the land. This salt dissolves the mucous coatings, restores to action the full functions of the greatest organ of the body, brings back to full force the digestive powers and, of course, imparts to the whole body through nerves and veins renewed life. Physicians recommend a trip to Carlsbad after fruitless efforts to cure. Why not try Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, an agreeable and cheap aid to nature's great machinery.—From the *Troy Press.*

FREE!

A beautiful 6-sheet art calendar given away free to purchasers of FAIRY SOAP. This calendar is 10x12 inches in size, is designed by some of America's best artists, lithographed in 12 colors, and can be secured only through your grocer during the holiday season. Ask him for particulars. If he does not sell FAIRY SOAP—pure, white, floating—send us his name and we will tell you where you can get a

FAIRY CALENDAR

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



PLEASANT TO TAKE DROPPED ON SUGAR.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES COLDS CROUP COUGH COLIC CRAMPS

Every Mother should have it in the house for the many common ailments which will occur in every family as long as life has woes. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Do not forget the very important and useful fact, that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures every form of inflammation, Internal or External. It is a fact, proven by the investigations of medical science, that the real danger from disease is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Could a remedy have existed for over eighty years except for the fact that it does possess extraordinary merit for very many Family ills? There is not a medicine in use today which has the confidence of the public to so great an extent as this wonderful Anodyne. It has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction, and handed down to their children a knowledge of its worth, as a Universal Household Remedy, from infancy to good old age.

All who use it are amazed at its wonderful power and are loud in its praise ever after. For Internal as much as External Use. Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. Be not afraid to trust what time has endorsed. At all Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EXPERT HANDLERS OF FURNITURE

CONFESS THAT

OUR STOCK

EMBRACES THE

Most Stylish and the Best Variety



Of goods in that line that they have ever seen. No one is ashamed to move in daylight whose house is equipped with Furniture bought of us. It does not pay to buy inferior goods in any line, and especially is this true of Furniture. Unlike some articles you buy, it is always in sight. Always get a good article and then you are always sure of satisfaction and service. If you have not seen our

FALL DISPLAY

Drop in and see the splendid stock we have for you to select from. We have all the desirable styles, and we are sure that we can sell them to you at satisfactory prices. It will cost you nothing to look and you may lose if you don't.

GOOKIN BROS.

Agents For the Celebrated "Glenwood" Parlor Stoves and Ranges.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Notwithstanding the Advance in the Prices of Foreign and Domestic

COLORED DRESS GOODS

We continue to offer the Newest and Choicest Fabrics at prices much below their possible duplication. An unexcelled assortment of choice fabrics this week at 39c., 49c., 75c. and $1 per yard.

Also an exquisite line of French Twills, 40 inches wide, at 50 cents per yard.

SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS.

The largest and best variety in Lowell, a very handsome line for Fall and Winter wear. For Ladies' Waists and Children's and Misses' Dresses, 29c., 39c., 49c. and 75c. per yard.

BROADCLOTHS.

52 inches wide, of heavy weight and beautiful finish. Complete line of Fall shades are sold by every retailer in New England at $1.25. At our price they are bargains of the season, $1.00 per yard.

CLOAKINGS.

A splendid line of all the up-to-date shades for Ladies' Jackets and Capes, also the plain and rough goods in fancy colorings for Infant's and Children's Garments at the lowest possible prices.

ASTRACHANS.

In black, cub and Lamb's Wool. These are imported goods and cannot be duplicated at the following prices: $3.25, $4, $4.50 and $5 per yard.

LADIES' FUR JACKETS.

We are manufacturers and retailers of Fine Jackets. We make to order Seal, Persian Krimmer, Astrachan or Electric Seal Jackets and guarantee perfect fit and satisfaction or no sale. We offer two special bargains in Fur Jackets this week. 5 fine Alaska seal Jackets, $175 each. 3 extra quality Persian Lamb Jackets, $112.50 each.

OUR $25 ELECTRIC SEAL JACKET.

Is equal to any sold in New England for at least $10 more. We cordially invite the critical inspection of intending purchasers of Fur Jackets.

INFANT'S WEAR DEPT.

All the prettiest creations in Coats and Bonnets for baby will be found in our department. Mothers who study economy and style combined will find our department a profitable place to trade in.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 21, 25, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge



THE LATE PHILIP LYNCH.

HE DIED SUDDENLY

Philip Lynch Passed Away Unexpectedly.

SUSTAINED A SHOCK WHILE PREPARING FOR CHURCH.

Funeral From St. Peter's Church Tomorrow.

Philip Lynch, the well known grocer and highly respected citizen, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 60 Whipple street, aged 47 years. Deceased had been ailing since last February, but was able to attend to business up to Saturday night. He was preparing for church Sunday morning when he sustained a sudden shock, the result of heart disease and remained unconscious for several hours, passing away in a peaceful slumber.

The deceased was born in Ireland and came to this country when a boy. He was educated in the public schools of this city, after which he became engaged in the grocery business on Gorham street with his brother, the late Patrick Lynch. For the past fifteen years he has conducted a grocery and provision store on Whipple street. Mr. Lynch, although he took no part in politics, was a staunch democrat, and an honest, upright citizen. He was of a kind and charitable disposition and gained friends wherever he went. One sister survives him. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. Peters' church.

MUSIC HALL

Taking the stories of "Montezuma, the Merciless," and "Merle, the Mutineer," by Col. Prentiss Ingraham, Mr. E J. Hassan has built a thrilling melodrama "Montezuma of Mexico," which will be the attraction at Music Hall this evening, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Those persons who want sensation, those that want comedy and variety acts, combined with spectacular features will find an abundance in this production.

A RIDE TO CONCORD.

Sixteen of the employes of Mr. Haines of the Middlesex Laundry, enjoyed a pleasant ride yesterday on Morse & Bingham's brake, to historic old Concord, going by way of Billerica and Bedford Springs. After dinner, which was served at the Wright tavern, a delightful couple of hours was spent in sight seeing, after which the hitch was made, and they returned by way of Carlisle and Chelmsford, reaching home Carlisle and Chelmsford arriving home a little after dark.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

The run of five miles for the Y.M.C.A members Saturday afternoon was won by Clark, who had a start of three minutes. Walker, a scratch man, came in third and captured the time prize, negotiating the distance in 28 minutes, 28 seconds. Howe, another scratch man, dropped out of the race.

The course was Y.M.C.A. building to Jackson street, to Thorndike, to Fletcher, to Pawtucket, to School, to Mammoth road and back to the bridge. The officials were: Referee and starter, Al. Smith; judges, Harry W. Howe and Instructor Swartz.

SUPERIOR COURT—LILLEY, J.

The Superior court criminal session opened this forenoon at the court house on Gorham street.

There will be a social party at Memorial Hall in Billerica, Tuesday evening, October 26, which everybody is invited to attend. The committee in charge is Messrs. John J. Conley, Wm. J. Cowdrey, and Thos. F. Sheridan. The committee has spared no pains to make it a grand affair. Hibbard's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

There will be a grand Pearson rally by the voters of Ward 7, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 7.45 p. m. in Fletcher street engine house. All cordially invited.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

MGR. GAUGHREN

Preached Eloquently at the Immaculate Conception

A LARGE CONGREGATION HEARD THE DISCOURSE.

Rev. Fr. O'Reilly, O. M. I. Also Preached.

At the church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., celebrated the last mass of the day and the sermon was by Rev. Matthew O'Reilly, O.M.I., one of the band of missionaries who accompanied Mgr. Gaughren to this country. His subject was the mass and it was a forcible but simple and eloquent exposition of this foundation stone of Catholic worship.

Bishop Gaughren, O.M.I, the vicar apostolic of the Orange Free State, South Africa, who preached in the evening, attracted an enormous congregation. Every seat was filled before the veser service began and hundreds stood in the aisles and vestibules during the long ceremony. Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O. M. I., was the celebrant of the vespers. The feast was that of St. Raphael the Archangel, and the hymn was the magnificent exposition, "Tibi, Christe, Splendor Patris,"

Mgr. Gaughren ascended the pulpit after the Magnificat and for 35 minutes held the great throng of hearers deeply interested in his sermon on faith with its application to those who listened to him as well as to the dusky Christians to whom he ministers in far-off Kimberly. His text was "Unless you see signs and wonders, you believe not," from the gospel of Sunday, which told the story of the healing of the ruler's son. The preacher said that this passage raises the question whether the ruler did not believe. If he did, why did Christ rebuke him? St. Gregory the Great, commenting on this incident tells us that the reprimand was given because the ruler's faith was imperfect; he wished the bodily presence of Christ in order that his son might be healed. Therefore he asked him to come down to his house. The ruler forgot that Christ was the son of the omnipotent God; he forgot that the powers of heaven were given to him and therefore, his faith was not perfect. But when he set out on his homeward journey and met his servants on the way, and learned that his son was cured, then he believed, "and his whole household."

The ruler, said Mgr. Gaughren, is a type of many Christians of the present day; their faith is not perfect. In proof of this he cited the many sects and sections into which Christendom is divided.

The church is to us what Christ was to those he taught. It speaks for him, and has a right to command our intellect and reason. It tells us we must believe things above our reason. We believe in the truths the church teaches as realities and we know why we believe them. Reason submits to the voice of God. We cannot as finite beings hope to understand the mysteries of religion, and if there were no mysteries, there would be no religion. While there is an Infinite One above us, we must accept things that are above our reason.

This divine gift of faith which we possess is infused into the soul by baptism. We have the true faith impressed upon our hearts. It is the foundation, the rule of our being, and without it we can have no works before God, worthy of reward. Faith lifts us out of the world into the atmosphere of heaven and through it we dwell in a supernatural life. Baptism raises us from the natural to the supernatural. The soul needs the supernatural as the body does the natural air. Faith is a free gift of God, and a gift precious above all the world can give. When man lives in faith, he sees God in everything. He is above the world and thinks of God in all he does. Faith enters into all the acts of his life, permeates all his actions, and this is the way we ought to live.

Mgr. Gaughren said he spoke as a missionary from a distant land. It was 10,000 miles to his home in South Africa. There the missionaries labored among millions of people who had never heard the name of God, and not only that, but had no word in their language to express the idea of God. But they listened to the voice of the missionary bringing the glad tidings of them and had sent His only begotten the gospel, telling them that God loved and had sent His only begotten Son into the world to die for them.

Inside

As well as

Outside

What is the use of fine clothes and good manners if the brain is stupid, the body feverish, the eyes dull and yellow, the tongue coated, the breath short, the stomach sour and the whole being poisoned with impurities which a torpid liver fails to remove? All such cases may be quickly and permanently cured by the use of

Dr. Greene's Laxura Cathartic Pills

the cathartic that does not debilitate. Price, 25 cents. Made by the discoverer of Dr. Greene's Nervura.



And when the people grasped the idea, the loved the Son of God, and His Blessed Mother and readily embraced the gift of faith. Their faith was something to them. They - who had known no hope, found that it brought sunshine into their lives and made their homes happy and full of joy. They believed without doubting and knew that they would enjoy the blessing of a glorious hereafter.

FORESTERS!

There will be a meeting of the Foresters of America of Lowell at Foresters' hall, Pollard block, Palmer street, at 8.30 o'clock tonight. The purpose of the meeting is to take appropriate action on the death and make necessary arrangements for the funeral of our late P. S. C. R., Laurence J. Smith.

All Foresters invited.

—T. H. Muldoon,
Court Merrimack.
Hugh J. Leonard,
Court Middlesex.
M. P. Reagan,
Court City of Lowell.
John H. Mullin,
Court General Shields,
Thomas J. McDermott,
Court Wamesit.
Wilfred Bouthellette,
Court Samuel de Champlain.
John Moynahan,
Court Columbus.
Martin J. Crowe,
Court General Butler.

NOW IN DISGRACE

THE SOLOIST AT THE MURPHY TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

"Orlando J. Hackett, at one time the treasurer of the Parliament of Man, now defunct also connected with the Hackett Publishing company, now extinct, and in some way connected with the Lyceum League and Boston Novelty Works, both of which ceased to exist, is missing from Boston together with about $15,000 of money which belonged to Mrs. Abby S. Nye."

Hackett will be remembered by Lowell people as the young man who, with with James Logan Gordon, conducted the Parliament of Man in Odd Fellows' Temple. Later, when Francis Murphy came here, Hackett sang at the temperance meetings.

NOTICE.

Lowell, Oct. 25, 1897.

Members of Court City of Lowell, No. 30, F. of A., are requested to meet in their hall on Middle street at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, to attend the funeral of our late brother, L. J. Smith. Funeral to take place at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning from 117 Stackpole street. Members of our sister courts and circles are invited to attend.

—Michael P. Reagan, C. R.
P. McGilley, F. S.

Mrs. Patrick F. McGrath has gone to Boston to spend the winter with friends.

French Americans in Pawtucketville are endeavoring to secure independent nominations for the City Council from that section this year.

A recital will be given in the Middlesex Women's club rooms next Tuesday evening, in aid of the Lowell General hospital.

One of the best collections of relics of the Revolutionary war is in the possession of Mrs. Luther Faulkner of Billerica.

Mr. Peter E. McMahon, one of the proprietors of the Emerald saloon, is wearing a double smile these days, all on account of a pair of bouncing twins, a boy and a girl.

Got Boys To Dress?

We are prepared for this season with the most extensive line ever shown by us. Boys' Reefers, $1.50 up. Boys' Suits, 89c. up. Boys' Waists 25c. up. Boys' Hose, 10c. up. Boys' Underwear, 25c. up. Everything for the boys at everybody's Prices.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

WITH THE POLICE

Market Street Greeks Used Knives.

LEIGHTON BROS. LOSE THEIR TEAM.

Other Items Gathered at Police Station.

A couple of Greeks engaged in a row on Market street Saturday night about 10 o'clock, and as Greeks are wont to do, drew knives, it is said, and proceeded to jab at each other.

As a result one of them got quite a cut and he took it with him to the police station where Dr. Ricker took him in charge and patched him up. His wounds were not serious and he declined to get out a warrant for his assailant's arrest.

Nellie Drewry of this city who was to be married Monday, was arraigned in the police court at Lawrence Saturday on the charge of stealing a ring and committed to the women's prison at Sherburn for one year.

Nellie is 20 years old, rather below the medium height, dark complexioned and bears the appearance of one who has seen considerable for her years. She hails from this city, but for some weeks past has been working in the Washington mills and boarding at Mrs. Friel's, 174 Chestnut street. Her record was introduced, it being to the effect that she has been twice committed to the Lancaster school by Judge Hadley for a like offence.

About 7 o'clock last night a Canadian giving the name of Noel Leferriere, in driving up Middlesex street, turned down the railroad track at the railway station, mistaking it for a cross street. He had got the length of the station before he was discovered, and as there was a train due in about two minutes, thre was some lively hustling to get the team out of harm's way. Leferriere was locked up for drunkenness, and when searched, it was found that he had $200 in his pockets.

SLEPT IN CANAL.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Edward Hill discovered a man lying in the bed of the canal, from which the water had been drawn, on Dutton street, near Market. He was either asleep or dead and the officer climbed down to him to find him sleeping as peacefully as a child. How he got there he could not tell and there were no marks of injuries upon him that would indicate a fall. He was locked up for drunkenness and at the station gave the name of Thomas McDonald.

LIQUOR SEIZURE BY INSPECTORS.

Inspectors Donaldson and Goodwin made a liquor seizure at Lynch's boarding house, 243 Worthen street, yesterday. They had received a number of complaints and about 5 o'clock yesterday the inspectors went into the school house and watched Lynch's place. About 10 o'clock the inspectors made a raid on the place and captured a barrel of Jones' ale and some whiskey.

FUNERALS.

BROOK—The funeral of Charles W. Brook occurred from his late residence, 19½ Loring street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Rev. James Mudge officiated. There was singing by Arthur Slater, Miss W. H. Huse, Christina Gillard and J. F. Slater. The bearers were Messrs. Pearson, Sanborn, Clark, and Wilder from the Highland lodge, I.O.O.F., which conducted services at the grave. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

FLAHAVAN—The funeral of Mrs. Hannah Flahavan occurred yesterday afternoon from her late residence on Adams street and was largely attended. The bearers were Messrs. Dennis Keefe Daniel Redding, John Hanlon, Edward Mooney, Patrick Glancy, and Edward Costello. At the grave in the Catholic cemetery, the service was conducted by Rev. Fr. Burke.

SUNDERLAND—The funeral of Harriet Sunderland took place yesterafternoon from her parents' home, 29 Ennell street and interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

MURPHY—The funeral of Wilfred Murphy, child of Daniel and Johannah Murphy, took place yesterday afternoon from her parents' home on Broadway, and burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

DEATHS.

BICKFORD—Albert C. Bickford, aged 78 years, died yesterday at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Frances Goward, of 20 Summer street.

KEARNS—Matthew Kearns, aged 52 years, died yesterday at 24 Brooks street. He leaves a wife, one daughter, Mary, who is a clerk at O'Donnell & Gilbride's; two sons, Joseph, a clerk in the Merrimack Print Works, and Edward, a pupil in the High school. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning from St. Patrick's church.

A CELLAR FIRE.

An alarm from box 23 at 3.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon summoned the fire department to one of "Harris' Triplet's," a tenement block on Coolidge street, Little Canada. A blaze and a great quantity of smoke in some excelsior that was stored in the cellar was the cause.

CHELMSFORD REGISTRATION.

Registration closed Saturday evening in Chelmsford. Only eight names have been added to the voting list this fall. At the close of registration the record stood as follows: Precinct one, 330; two, 421; three, 48; total, 669. Assessed polls: Precinct one, 569; two, 734; three, 90; total, 10.83. On election day, November 2, the polls open at 7 a. m., and close at 3 p. m.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

POLITICAL NOTES.

CUMMINGS RALLY HELD YESTERDAY—MEETINGS ARRANGED.

A large gathering of democrats, including many Pearson men, attended the rally of the friends and supporters of Lawrence J. Cummings in Jackson hall yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by Michael J. Dowd, at 2.30 o'clock and J. Joseph Hennessey was chosen chairman and John H. Riordan secretary.

In opening, Mr. Dowd stated that the meeting was in the interest of Lawrence J. Cummings. He said that he knew him as a lifelong friend, an honest and sincere gentleman, and a thorough democrat. He repeated his charge that Mr. Pearson did not do all that he might have done against the redistricting bill, while Mr. Cummings attended the hearing to oppose the bill.

He spoke at length of Mr. Cummings' knowledge of affairs at City Hall, of his sympathy with the working man, and his experience as a business man.

John J. Hennessey, chairman of the democratic city committee said that he was present not in his official capacity, but as a democrat. It would be charged later he said, that Mr. Cummings was not a silver democrat. "Let me ask Mr. Pearson," he said, "at what stage he stood on the platform and announced the principles of the Chicago platform? As a matter of fact, the Chicago platform has little to do in this present campaign. The Pearson men have cast aside the vital issues of the state campaign by calling early caucuses. It has been hinted that if Mr. Pearson is nominated, there will be no more money in the campaign. What do we care for money? What do we care whether he can contribute $5000 or five cents?"

Col. J. H. Carmichael was then introduced. He said the chairman of the city committee should be the servant of the democracy and not use it for a personal machine. He had turned over a united city committee to Gardiner W. Pearson a few years ago, with all bills paid. Fisher H. Pearson had turned over a machine and a faction.

John E. Drury spoke briefly, and then Mr. Cummings was introduced amid great applause.

Mr. Cummings said:

"You couldn't do me a greater honor if you elected me Mayor. I stand here as the democrat unpledged to anyone. I will wear no man's collar and if I am Mayor I will do everything I can for the city of Lowell. If I can do it and stand the criticism, I feel that it will strengthen the party. I have been a democrat when it did not always pay.

"I have attended every hearing at the State House, at which democratic interests were threatened since 1887, and without cost to the democrats of Lowell, I sent to the Governor a remonstrance against his signing the redistricting bill and I have the answer of his secretary. I did this in order that it might not be said that no democratic protest was entered.

It is not good democratic policy to nominate the democrat the republicans want nominated for mayor.

Forty or fifty of the more active hustlers belonging to the Ward Six Pearson club met in Room 30A, Hildreth building yesterday, to make reports on their work. They checked off voters seen on the check list and got the work in shape for this week. The opinion was freely expressed that Mr. Pearson would carry the ward three to one.

Twenty-five members of the Ward One Pearson club met in the Hildreth building yesterday for the purpose of planning campaign work and reporting. All present were very confident and enthusiastic in Mr. Pearson's behalf.

The republican opposition to Mr. Pearson is probably inspired by the belief that he will be invincible at the polls on election day.

There will be a Cummings rally in the Fourth street engine house Tuesday evening.

The friends of Fisher H. Pearson will hold a meeting tonight in the Lyon street ward room at which the speakers will be Messrs. O. A. Libby, John Welch, A. A. Conway, James F. Owens, and T. J. Muldoon. Robert Hurley will call to order and Martin Hyde will be chairman.

REV. DR. COURT'S MEMORY.

Several local ministers, in their sermons yesterday, referred touchingly to the life and labors of the late Rev. Dr. Court.

Next Thursday evening in the banquet hall of the Billerica Centre town hall, Old Middlesex Chapter, S.A.R. will meet with Asa Pollard society, Children of the American Revolution. President Charles E. Adams of the Lowell society will preside and addresses will be made by prominent local members of the order.

AN ETERNAL FURLOUGH.

Wickford, R. I., Oct. 25.—James Sullivan of the battleship Massachusetts was drowned Sunday off the cliff at Narragansett Pier by the capsizing of a boat. Sullivan and a companion named Robert Neagel of Boston were on their way to New York in a sail boat procured in Newport, and the boat in gybing upset. Neagel reached the shore in an exhausted condition, but has now recovered. Captain Church of the life saving station instituted a search for the body, but without success. Neagel states that the pair, being short of funds, started with the boat, hoping to reach New York before the expiration of Sullivan's furlough, which was nearly up.

New Music Hall

W. H. HOODY, Manager.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Oct. 25, 26, 27.

As strong a play as Monte Cristo.—N. Y. Journal.

E. J. Hassan's Picturesque Production.

"MONTEZUMA OF MEXICO"

By Col. Prentiss Ingraham, introducing the romantic actor, JOSEPH SLAYTOR. Superior players and specialty artists. The mutiny on board U. S. Warship. The great whipping scene. The escape from El morro Castle, Havana. The Mardi-Gras Festival, New Orleans. The duel and other exciting events. Pathos, Comedy and Specialty Acts.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 28, 29, 30.

HARRY MORRIS'

20TH CENTURY MAIDS

Presenting THE CENTURY WIDOWS and TOO MUCH THILBY, also LOLA MOLLIERE in Living Reproductions of Art.

LYNN TERRORIZED

By a Bold Gang of Highwaymen.

WHO ROBBED A STORE IN WILD WEST STYLE.

The City Offers Reward for Their Capture.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25.—The entire city is alarmed by the boldness of a holdup that occurred Saturday night, and it is safe to say that there will be a big demand for revolvers for a few days.

Three desperadoes, heavily masked and otherwise disguised, and carrying revolvers in each hand, entered the grocery store of Allen F. Bartlett, on Sagamore street, near Newhall, at 9:30, and succeeded in holding the clerks and other persons in the store at bay while the bookkeeper and clerks were ordered to deliver over such money as they had in their possession.

Cash drawers were also rifled, and a driver of one of the delivery wagons, who happened to arrive just as the robbers were looting the store, was compelled to enter the store and surrender the valuables in his possession. In all over $100 was secured, but the robbers failed to examine the safe, which contained a large amount of money. No shots were fired. There was no need of any shots, for the occupants of the store were so completely cowed by the desperadoes before they could realize their situation that they were easy victims.

The greatest excitement prevailed when the story of the robbery became known, and Mayor Ramsdell authorized a reward of $250 for the apprehension of one or more of the desperadoes.

Sunday the police discovered in the yard of a house two doors from Bartlett's store two long duck coats, which had never been worn more than once or twice, and to which a part of the original tag was attached. On the buttons of the coats was the firm name, "Coburn & Whitman." They also found a pair of blue overalls and a jumper, black with light stripes, both new. This clothing answers the description of that worn by the men who were concerned in the holdup. Several of the people who were in the store at the time of the holdup visited the police station, but failed to identify Patrick Hart, who was arrested Sunday morning on suspicion.

The third degree will be worked at the meeting of Lowell Council Knights of Columbus, next Thursday evening.

Preparations are being made at Les Miserables club house for two club tournaments.

ECCENTRIC BACHELOR.

Morrisville, Vt., Oct. 25.—Gould Camp, a resident of Stowe, eight miles from here, has suffered a loss by theft of over $3000, including coupons of government bonds, $500 in gold and $100 in bills. Camp is an eccentric bachelor, 60 years old, and has about $40,000 worth of property, which is in charge of a guardian, Arlo Luce of Stowe. The latter did not know of the amount which Camp had stored in a tin box, the box being thrown in beneath a lot of rubbish in the barn. Camp disclosed the fact that he had such an amount hidden away, and that it is missing. Suspicion was directed to a party of five men and women from near Bouton, who had been visiting the family which keeps house for Camp. This party left town to drive to Albany, Vt. Luce took two officers and followed. The visitors were overhauled a mile east of here and brought to the Hotel Randall, where the officers searched the men and the landlady the women. Nothing was discovered, and they were allowed to go on.

MR. DEBS SPOKE AT LYNN.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25.—Eugene V. Debs addressed two large audiences in this city Sunday, once at noon and again in the evening, in the labor church. His noon address was devoted to a general discussion of labor matters. Alluding to George M. Pullman, he declared that the misery caused by the big labor strike undoubtedly shortened Mr. Pullman's life fully 20 years. He hoped that when Mr. Pullman arrived at the gates of heaven he would find no judge there who would say "There is nothing to arbitrate here." The evening address was devoted to the topic, "Social Democracy."

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Danbury, Conn., Oct. 25.—John Hahley, aged 35, a hat manufacturer, met with a peculiar accident last night which narrowly escaped being a fatality. As he was passing through his sitting room he accidentally fell headlong against a window and went through. The glass severed an artery in his throat, but the prompt arrival of medical aid prevented him from bleeding to death. He is in a very weak condition, but may recover.

ENGLISH COTTON MILLS.

Manchester, Eng., Oct. 25.—Last week's business was fair. A number of the spinners are now under engagements until January, and the margins have much improved. This may prevent the threatened wages conflict, which, in any event, will not be decided for a month at least.

Cloth was firmer and irregularity is disappearing. Although Calcutta is buying less, western India takes more. The China demand is improving. Sellers are reserved, pending something more definite on the possible spinners' strike, which might seriously cramp the already much reduced yarn supplies.

First class printing done at this office

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.

12 JOHN STREET.



This week we propose to mark a point in the history of Garment selling in Lowell, which will completely obliterate all previous so-called "Bargain Sales." It will pay you to take advantage of this offer.

Come Early, Do Not Wait.

FURS

The largest, most complete line of fine Furs ever shown in Lowell. Special values in Fur Jackets. Electric Seal Jackets from

$17.50 Upwards.

Astrachan Fur Jackets, from $14.75 to $35.

JACKETS.

$3.50, worth $4.75—One lot Beaver Jackets, black, blue or brown, fly front, worth $4.75, price $3.50.

$6.50, worth $9.75—Handsome Black Boucle Jackets, latest style, a bargain. Worth $9.75, price $6.50.

$8.75, worth $8.75—Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, fly front, fancy strap hitching, velvet collar, worth $8.75. Price $8.85.

CAPES.

Handsome Embroidered Plush Capes, style of cut, edged with Thibet Fur, very stylish, worth $9.75, for $5.75.

Children's Reefers

One lot Children's Reefers, blue, brown or black, cape and collar, trimmed with braid. Worth $4.50, price $2.95.

WAISTS.

A complete assortment of Silk, Velvet, Corduroy and Wool Waists, all the latest effects.

CREDIT TO ALL

TIME TO CHANGE YOUR MIND.

If you are still hanging on to the old-fashioned idea that it is a saving of money to pay cash for Clothing or Cloaks, it is high time that you find out about our low prices and our way of giving credit. We make no extra charge for the accommodation and you are perfectly welcome to pay the bill as it suits you best, weekly or monthly. No notes or interest.

A FEW GREAT SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

Men's Fine Overcoats—our $10 Overcoats, strictly pure wool. Men's Business Suits—500 all-wool mixed plaid Suits, $10.75. Children's Reefers—double breasted with large sailor collar, $3.50. Ladies' Jackets—the very latest, $7.98. Ladies' Capes—Hundreds of garments to select from, $5.98. Ladies' Trimmed Hats—Our $4.75 Hat very elegant and stylish.

Caesar Misch

78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

FOR GOVERNOR,
George Fred Williams of Dedham.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke.

FOR SENATOR, Seventh District,
Edward D. McVey of Lowell.

FOR SENATOR, Sixth District,
Alvin Fisher of Wesford.

Henry George is after Croker, not with a long stick, but with a sharp tongue. Mr. George has hinted that Croker had to leave the country for fear of getting into jail, but Croker makes an aggressive reply.

McKINLEY'S COMMISSION.

Great Britain has come out solidly against bimetallism and why should she not? The gold standard has made her rich because she is a creditor nation, just as it has brought distress upon this country because we are a debtor nation. President McKinley has aided in this eventuality by showing a distinct opposition to bimetallism and making an effort to establish the gold standard on a permanent basis. The action of the McKinley administration is in bad faith, because after appointing his commission, his administraton plainly showed that the American government had no intention of favoring bimetallism.

PROPOSED UNION PACIFIC STEAL

Speaking of the proposed steal of the Union Pacific railroad property, the Philadelphia American, which is one of the ablest papers in the country and one of the best informed on the financial issue has the following important editorial:

Just one more word of protest we want to enter before the Union Pacific property is sold and a great part of the nation's interest in that property irretrievably lost. There is a first mortgage of $33,000,000 ahead of the government's claim of $58,000,000. On the first mortgage bonds, default in interest was purposely made, so that the property might be sold on the foreclosure of a lien ahead of the government. There was never any good honest reason for the default of interest on those bonds. The road, even in the years of the receivership, years when it has been systematically bled instead of fed by its feeders, has earned more than three times the interest charges on those bonds. The road, conveniently bankrupted in order that the claim of the government might be compromised, has now, at this time, $3,000,000 of cash in its treasury; it is even now, bled as it is, earning enough to pay 5 per cent. interest on the first mortgage and the claim of the government. The re-organizers count on the road earning 4 per cent. interest in $150,000,000 of capital, count on the road earning interest on an amount $60,000,000 in excess of the first mortgage and the government's claim, and yet the government proposes to sell its claim for 60 cents on the dollar—to give away 40 cents on each dollar of its claim. If the president did his duty, he would pay off the first mortgage, as he is authorized, aye, directed by law, and thus protect the government's interest.

LAURENCE J. SMITH DEAD.

The unexpected death of our esteemed citizen, Laurence J. Smith, Saturday afternoon, spread a gloom not only over the homes of his friends but the entire community. Gentle, upright, honest, conservative, sober, industrious, and frugal, Mr. Smith was the friend of temperance, the friend of justice, and right in every form and in every place. He was a self-made man, a man who made the best use of his time, not exclusively for his own benefit, but for the benefit of the country in which he lived, for the benefit of humanity in general. A poor boy, he ticed and right in every form and in dustrious; as a citizen, he not only practised these exemplary qualities, but taught them to the community in which he lived. His name was the synonym of honor, his word was as good as his bond, his voice was a power in every cause for which it was raised. The temperance element of this city found him one of its strongest allies, the intemperate, not an avenger or a scoffer, but a man ready to sacrifice his time and his comfort to lift them to a better life.

Was it any wonder that a man of such principles should be elevated to high positions? He never sought public office, but when Mayor Pickman was called upon to select a democratic license commissioner, he made a most happy and acceptable selection when he chose Laurence J. Smith. A democrat in politics, he never sought election to any public office, although he served in the Common Council with distinctive ability. A fluent speaker, an elocutionist gifted with some dramatic talent, a good reasoner, and a friend to the oppressed, his presence was sought at public meetings, et demonstrations of all kinds where the voice of good and strong men was needed. It was these qualities which won for him the friendship of the great order of Foresters of America which selected him for its national head. This office, like every other, held by him, he filled with marked efficiency and were it not that custom forbade his re-election, he would have been selected for a second term. Mr. Smith was at one time spoken of as a candidate for Mayor of Lowell and had he sought the position he might have had it. He was modest, retiring, conservative and was never known to utter an ill word against anybody, high or low. He was instinctively a gentleman and as a patriotic citizen of Lowell and of Massachusetts, he had no superior. His loss will be felt by this community and will be lamented by every agency for good within the scope of his acquaintance and his efforts for the uplifting of humanity will never be forgotten.

CURRENT COMMENT

Boston Herald—The question is asked what will be the fate of the New York Sun now that Mr. Dana is dead? The St. Louis Globe-Democrat answers this by saying it will continue to go on in prosperity if properly conducted. Our St. Louis contemporary compares a newspaper to an army. It needs a general at its head—in other words it needs to be managed and directed so as to secure and retain the favor of the public to whom it is addressed. A newspaper may be easily injured in incompetent hands; the instances are also many in which it has continued in prosperity and usefulness by being in intelligent and capable hands. The obvious rule for a prosperous newspaper is to continue the policy and the methods by which it has been built up. It is by a departure from them that misfortunes which have wrecked newspapers have almost invariably come.

N. Y. Sun—"I would be thankful if you would send me the addresses of some dealers in counterfeit money" writes a man in Ash Grove, Mo., to Postmaster Van Cott. "I enclose ten 10 cents in stamps and if you know of any such addresses please send them to me promptly."

The postmaster receives an assortment of curious requests by almost every mail. He is asked to find lost boys from the country, to negotiate the sale of farms, to secure engagements upon the metropolitan stage for young ladies who have made a success in suburban amateur dramatic societies, and even to suggest names for babies; but this is the first time, he says, that an opportunity to participate in the "green goods" business has been afforded him. His correspondent is evidently very much in earnest and signs his full name.

Manchester Union—Benj. Franklin, himself a practical printer, early recognized the advantage it would be to the colonies to manufacture the paper which they consumed. In his autobiography he speaks of his efforts in the encouragement of the industry and states that he was personally interested in the establishment of several of them. The process was crude enough in his day—a rude machine ground the rags to pulp which was subsequently placed upon wire. Zenas Crane inserted his own celebrated process to manufacture paper and as a consequence it was costly. These conditions continued for many years after the Revolution had rendered the United States independent of the mother country and it was as late as 1801 that Zenas Crane inserted his now celebrated advertisement in the Pittsfield, Mass., Sun: "Americans, Encourage your manufacturers and they will improve; Ladies, save your rags."

Brockton Enterprise—The order just issued by Secretary Long to give Commander flotilla coats of bottle green is the result of experiments lasting through years. It has long been thought that in battle the present white squadron, for example, would be too easy as a mark. But what a pity to change that magnificent white till stern necessity compelled.

Concord Monitor—Of the five recommendations made by the Massachusetts tax commission, that in reference to a tax on house rentals is attracting the most attention. This term is misleading and is not the title of the act prepared by the commission for submission to the governor and legislature. The title given to the bill is "An act imposing a tax upon the occupants of habitations," and it has been suggested that a more appropriate title would be "'An income tax based upon the mode of life." Some of the Massachusetts newspapers seem to have misconstructed the spirit of the bill and treated it as an additional tax on real property, whereas it is a purely personal tax based upon a man's income as indicated by his manner of living.

Lawrence Tribune—A prominent feature of the celebration in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the launching of the frigate Constitution in Boston yesterday was the appearance of the blue jackets from the warships in the harbor. They inspired the thought that the United States now amounts to something on the high seas and that with the present navy and the sturdy fellows who paraded Boston's streets, foreign nations would think twice before provoking a conflict with this republic. A strong navy will revive the merchant service, which for years has mocked the glory of its former greatness when clipper ships sailed every sea, and the American flag displayed its starry beauty in every harbor. In these later years, the best energies of the country have been given to the development of manufactures, while commerce has been impoverished. The creation of the navy should stimulate commerce to renewed life and restore the country to its former place as a commercial nation.

Brockton Enterprise—The fool with the gun is still busy shooting people whom he takes for hunted animals in the woods, and there's no protection against a man who lacks brains and judgment and common sense and eyesight.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH.**

LAWRENCE VIEWS

OF THE RECENT MOUNTAIN ROCK DRUNK.

In an article in the Star upon what is calls the "Mountain Rock of Debauch," it says that the Lawrence members of the party, should, as soon as they saw what kind of a time was being held, retire and not disgrace the city which elected them.

We can just imagine such a contingency!

Picture to yourselves the members of our present city government seated on a car waiting to be taken to the trysting place. They are chaperoned by many outsiders, mostly made up of last summer's baseball "collegians," and all are engaged in a quiet and subdued conversation. The car starts finally, and until Mountain Rock is reached, the party while away the time by the rendition of several hymns. They at length reach the terminus, aglow with virtuous anticipation of the pleasant afternoon's enjoyment. They stare at the different objects of interest, in the meanwhile vaguely wondering at the queer popping sounds which come from a spot around which several Lowell men are congregated. Suddenly one of their number announces with a face of horror, that the sounds are the result of the uncorking of bottles of beer. In an instant the determination is taken to fly—and immediately, led by one of the aldermen, they make a wild rush from the spot, with the wicked Lowell city fathers on their track. Down the road they run breathless and fearful, cheered on by several members of the local W.C.T.U., while behind them come the pursuers with beer in their hands to lure them to a fate worse than death. Virtue triumphs at last, and after regaling themselves with a glass of water at the Y.M.C.A. rooms, where they had taken refuge, they were escorted to the depot by the Lowell police and took the train for home, where they would be safe from the temptations which are liable to trap the unwary.—Lawrence American.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.

LOWELL.

William H. Holgate to William J. Robinson, land with buildings on South Whipple street, $1.

Daniel W. McCarthy to Henry F. Maguire, land with buildings on Abbott street, $1.

Lucy S. Mitchell to Eleonora Marion, land with buildings on Old Meadow road, $860.

Margaret Flynn to Hugh F. Duggan, land with buildings on Pleasant street, $1.

Gustava Paryn to Joseph A. Clans, lot of land on Shirley avenue, $1.

Elzire Gallibeenx to Boisvert & Sanborn, lot of land on Ottawa street, $1.

Locks and Canals to Henry S. Courtney, lot of land on Tucker street, $1.

Shepard, Russell, and Fuller to Denis A. Sullivan, land with buildings on Wentworth avenue, $1.

DRACUT.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to S. M. Vaughn, lot of land at Kenwood, $1.

James Stuart Murphy to S. M. Vaughn, lot of land at Brookside, $1.

Samuel Hagerman to Carl L. Braun, lot of land, $1.

TEWKSBURY.

Peter Sheehan, guardian, to Mary A. Cawley, land with buildings, $1410.

Walter Mott, et als., trustees, to Noe Patnaud, lot of land at Riverside Park, $500.

Walter Mott et. als., trustees, to Albert Desmarais, lots of land at Riverside Park, $1.

Napoleon Desmarais to Boisvert & Sanborn, lot of land at Riverside Park, $1.

Noe Patnaud to Boisvert & Sanborn, lot of land at Riverside Park, $1.

H. Juntus Townsend et ux. to W. E. Simmons, lot of land on Andover street, $1.

Peter Sheehan, guardian, to Thomas H. Lawler, lot of land on Allen street, $500.

CHELMSFORD.

Minnie H. Thurston to W. H. Wiggin several lots of land at O'Hearn's Park, $1.

Alberto Smithson to Franklin D. Russell, lot of land on Enta street, $1.

CARLISLE.

Florence M. Cummings to Alice G. Green, land with buildings, $1.

BOXING GOSSIP

Jack Falvey, the well known New Bedford pugilist, and Young Riley of Fall River were matched at Newport yesterday. The stakes were placed at $250 a side, open to $500, and it is possible that the latter sum will be posted before the fight. The men will meet in a 20-round bout, for a decision at 139 pounds in Newport, Thanksgiving afternoon. They will enter the ring between 2 and 3 o'clock. The battle should prove a fast one.

STOLE A TEAM.

It isn't safe to leave your wagon, even in front of your door these days, as Amos Leighton of the firm of Leighton Bros., well knows. Amos left his horse standing on Central street in front of the store Saturday at noon and when, in a short time, he went to look for the animal, he found it not.

Then he notified the police but the horse hadn't been there and all the neighboring cities were notified. Billerica reported having seen it and today it turned up in Peabody.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

FAT A BURDEN.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt Will Take it Off—Some Reduced a Pound a Day.



Mrs. James B. (Fanny) Donovan, of the Donovans' Irish Sketch Artists, took Dr. Edison's Obesity treatment with the best results:

Messrs. Loring & Co., New York City:

Gentlemen:—About the first of January my stoutness had become burdensome and ungainly and my being in the theatrical profession it interfered with my acting, singing and dancing. I had tried everything to reduce me but could get no relief. I began to use Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt, and at once commenced to reduce, until now I am down to my normal weight. That distressed, heavy and languid feeling is entirely gone, and I feel like a new woman. Shortness of breath, with which I was greatly troubled, has been completely cured. I can safely recommend the Pills and Salt as the only true and effective flesh reducers in the world. Yours truly,

FANNY DONOVAN
MRS. JAMES B. DONOVAN.

No "tonics," "nervines," "sarsaparillas," or other medicines required when these remedies are used. Our goods are sold by all first-class druggists.

THE HENRY MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 42 W. 22d Street, New York city, (Medical Department of Loring & Co.) is the largest and best appointed in the world. Its physicians are the most skilful and its appliances for the successful treatment of all diseases are the most complete and embrace every recent worthy invention for the benefit of suffering mankind. Electrical Sanitarium—Powerful and elaborate electrical apparatus for the reduction of obesity and the cure of nervous exhaustion and all chronic diseases of men and women. Dermatological department—Superfluous hair and facial blemishes removed. Special surgery. Free advice about any disease. Rupture cured.

One bottle of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills costs only $1.50; one bottle of Dr. Edison's Obesity Salt costs only $1. Send mail orders to Loring & Co., general agents for the United States.

We send free "How To Cure Obesity."

LORING & CO., DEPT. 110.
No. 42 W. 22nd St., New York City.
No. 3 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.
Nos. 66-62 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Artistic Elegance

The Puritan for October climaxes all publications for gentlewomen, and even itself. In it is a whole world of exquisite picturing and entertaining text.

Ten cents, $1 a year—at news-stands, or of Frank A. Munsey, New York.



THE ARENA OF POLITICS

THE DINGLEY DEFICIT.

Debt Increasing While the Trusts Are Wallowing In Prosperity.

The deficits of revenue still increase. Though, according to McKinley, Hanna and Dingley, it was necessary to call an extra session of congress in order to pass a tariff act which would produce enough revenue, the measure which was the outcome of their deliberations has already rolled up a deficit of some $18,000,000 in two months.

This is a most surprising record. The internal revenue taxes which the Republicans overlooked produced $1,000,000 increase, yet the total deficit was larger than ever before in our history. If continued at this rate, it would produce a debt of over $100,000,000 instead of the increased revenue of $113,000,000 predicted by Mr. Dingley in his first guess.

The deficits seem to be regarded pretty coolly by the Republicans. They need reminding that only a few months ago they were loudly asserting that the deficits of the Wilson tariff were ruining business. Now the Dingley deficits are doubly greater. Are they not ruining business?

When the Republicans called their extra session to carry out their agreements with the trusts, it was announced that the first work would be "to restore confidence" by making the receipts equal to the expenditures. Well, the receipts are not equal to the expenditures by some $18,000,000. Are we to understand that confidence has been restored in some unpremeditated, impulsive way?

Singularly enough, the Hanna papers that harped so long on deficits have no more to say on the subject. In their lexicons there is no such word as deficit. When the topic is introduced, they resolutely look the other way and maintain a silence as profound as that of Bill McKinley before he secured the Republican nomination. The worst of it is that the Hannaites have an argument, if they only know it. They could point to the fact that though the government's account is overdrawn and its debt increases, the trusts are literally wallowing in prosperity.—Kansas City Times.

UNION PACIFIC ROBBERY.

A Monstrous Job Planned to Cheat the Government Out of $20,000,000.

A ring has all its plans laid to capture the Union Pacific railroad and cheat the government out of at least $20,000,000. If this plot succeeds, it will be followed by a similar robbery in the case of the Central Pacific.

Conspicuous among the members of this ring are J. Pierpont Morgan and Collis P. Huntington.

Attorney General McKenna, who consents to this robbery, was appointed to his place in the cabinet through the influence of Huntington.

No honest reason exists why the Union Pacific should not be made to pay every dollar of its debt to the government. The aided portion, on which the government has its lien, is a paying property.

Congress refused to authorize the deal with the ring, known as the reorganization committee, which, with the active concurrence of the attorney general, will be consummated unless the president forbids. This he has ample power to do. The law of 1887 provides a way for dealing with the Union Pacific whereby the treasury can be protected against this intended plunder and the whole debt collected.

Why should the administration hasten to do between sessions of congress what congress has declined to sanction? That body will convene again within less than two months, and a matter so important as the public's interest in the Union Pacific railroad cannot in decency be disposed of without the participation of the people's representatives.

The Union Pacific ring has hatched a monstrous job of brigandage, and the administration is threatened with a scandal the like of which has not shamed the country since the Credit Mobilier exposure.

President McKinley's own reputation is at stake.—New York Journal.

APOSTATE HANNA.

Denies the Power of a Protective Tariff to Raise Wages.

Hanna is apostate to the principles of protection. The excuse for protection has always been that it raises the workingman's wages, no matter what the condition of the labor market may be. Under protection it was not necessary that the surplus labor should be employed before wages would rise. Protection would inevitably bring about a rise. But Mark Hanna says of the present situation, under full protection:

"It is necessary that business should improve so much that the surplus of labor shall be used up before it is possible that the general scale of wages shall be advanced. It is the same old principle of supply and demand."

This is very significant. It practically denies the power of a protective tariff to increase wages. Not until the surplus labor—the thousands begging for work in the large cities and tramping the country—is absorbed can wages be expected to rise. No one claims that under protection surplus labor is ever absorbed. If this were so, strikes would succeed under protection to a greater extent than under a low tariff. But they do not.

Mark Hanna knows, if anybody does, that it is the law of supply and demand that fixes wages and not a high tariff. And he has in an unguarded moment said so, thereby announcing himself an apostate to the McKinley doctrine.

More Substantial.

Mr. Hanna is not depending upon his war record or the big crops. His hope is in his bar'l and Uncle Sam's bar'l.

The Party of Trusts.

But for the trusts there would today be no Hanna. In fact, there would be no Republican party.

Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes.

Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make

PO-MELIA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Tirns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Bovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Dellsie Beallen & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Willson & Co.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

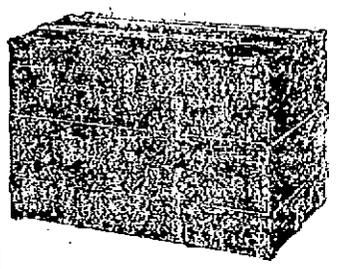
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,

(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.

P. F. DEVINE Prop.

Land Sale

In Pawtucketville
In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY
Call at George W. Enright at
11 MIDDLESEX STREET,
Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Betz's Ales are on draught. We keep no other brands. These are the best.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

BUY YOUR
SHEET MUSIC
At Organ's Piano and Sewing Machine Rooms,
233 Central St., Fiske Block.

Potatoes!

Are you able to get good ones. We can suit you this week on price and quality. We always carry in our market a full line of Potatoes, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
413 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

The DAYLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp

will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.

I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.

Geo. H. Bachelder,
SOLE AGENT,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 655 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Leavitt & Co., One Price Jewelers, 18 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—600 YOUNG AND OLD MEN to bring their clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 677 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dowe's, Central street. A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large hennery, one acre of land. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 high grade democrat, 1 first class grocers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. G Robins St.

FOR SALE—NEAR MIDDLESEX STREET, eight room house and barn, 9000 feet of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FURNISHED ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, clean and quiet, 117 Merrimack street.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1650. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first-class repair, large lot of land. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 6 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $3.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—NEW COTTAGES IN AYER CITY, corner Quebec and Plain streets. Rent $10 per month. Inquire of A. W. Parker, 366 Pine street, or A. C. Russell, Odden Building.

TO LET—TENEMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS. None but respectable need to apply. 32 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGing house good location. Price $300. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 70.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, good set of building, some fruit, with 4 cows, 28 hens, 20 tons of hay, 2 wagons and all the farming tools. Seven miles from Lowell. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF HOT BED sash. J. W. Bennett, 664 Middlesex street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 1000 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Z., Sun office.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and school s. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ITS EQUAL
$18.75
Buys an easy running Up-to-Date
SEWING MACHINE
We buy direct from manufacturers and sell direct to customers
No canvassers or commission men to pay. You get all that's in it.

RING'S Big Store
Sewing Machines and Bicycles.
Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER FRESH CARLOAD OF
Rochester Beer
FOOD BEER, EXPORT, PALE, RIENZI BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PREMIER.
$1.25 to $2 per case

JOHN M. PEVEY,
Sole Agent.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 61 CENTRAL ST.

TO DEATH AND DISASTER

A New York Central Train Plunged Into Hudson River.

About Thirty Sent to Eternity—Settling of Road Bed on Account of a Retaining Wall Being Undermined the Cause.

Garrisons, N. Y., Oct. 25.—From the sleep that means refreshment and rest to the eternal sleep that knows no wakening, plunged in the twinkling of an eye yesterday morning 28 souls, men, women and children. Into the slimy bed of the Hudson river a train laden with slumbering humanity ploughed, dragging through the waters the helpless passengers.

There was nothing to presage the terrible accident which so suddenly deprived these unfortunates of life. The New York Central train which left Buffalo Saturday night had progressed for nearly nine-tenths of the distance towards its destination. The engineer and his fireman had just noted the gray dawn breaking in the east and the light streak of red betokening the sun's appearance, when the great engine, a servant on the rails and a devil off, plunged into the depths of the river. Neither engineer nor fireman will ever tell the story of the terrible moment, for with his hand on the throttle, the engineer plunged with his engine to the river bottom and the fireman too was at his post. Behind them came the express car, the combination car and the sleepers, and these piled on top of the engine.

It is known that it was a little foggy and that the track was not visible, but if there was any break in the lines of steel it must have been of very recent happening, for only an hour before there had passed over it a heavy train laden with human freight; neither is there an explanation ready, and all is conjecture.

The section of the road was supposed to be the very best on the entire division. There was a retaining wall all along the bank, and while the tide was high, yet it was not unprecedented.

What seems to have happened was that underneath the tracks and the ties the heavy wall had given way, and when the great weight of the engine struck the unsupported tracks it went crashing through the rest of the wall and toppled over in the river. Then there happened what on the railroad at any other time would have caused disaster, but now proved a very blessing. As the train plunged over the embankment the coupling that held the last three of the six sleepers broke and they miraculously remained on the broken track. In that way some 60 lives were saved.

Frightful Struggle For Life.

Of eye witnesses there were none except the crew of a tug passing with a tow. They saw the train with its lights as it came flashing around the curves, and then saw the greater part of it go into the river. Some of the cars with closed windows floated and the tug, whistling for help, cast off its hawser and started to the rescue.

A porter jumped from one of the cars that remained on the track and ran into the yard of Augustus Kah's house near where the accident occurred and stood screaming for help and moaning that the train was in the river and that the passengers were drowned. Kah hastily dressed himself and, getting a boat, rowed with the porter to the scene of the accident. As they turned a point in the bank they came upon the express car and the combination car floating about 20 feet from shore, but sinking every minute. One man was taken from the top of the car and efforts were made to rescue those inside who might be alive. A few were gotten out, the passengers left upon the track making a human bridge to the shore to take the wounded over. The day coach and smoker had gone down in the deeper water, and rescue was impossible. In the latter coach the conditions must have been horrible. The car turned completely over, and the passenger end of it was in the deep water, while the baggage end stood up towards the surface. The men in that lower end must have fought like fiends for a brief period, for the bodies when taken out were a mass of wounds.

The closing scene of the first day of this tragedy is drawn around a common car that stands near the scene of the accident, where nearly a score of badly mutilated bodies, none of them yet claimed by friends, are lying in a long row, grewsome evidences of a disaster, the greatest that has ever occurred on this railroad.

Occupants of the Cars.

The wrecked train was known as the state express. It left Buffalo at 7 o'clock Saturday night and was due in New York at 7 Sunday morning. The train was hauled by engine 872, and consisted of one American express car, one composite baggage and smoking car, one day coach and six sleepers. This was the make-up of the train when it left Poughkeepsie, the last stopping place before the disaster, at 5:15 a. m. At this time there were in the smoker, in addition to the baggage man, Herman Acker of Peekskill, who was in his compartment; eight Chinamen, en route from the Canadian border to New York, and a middle-aged man, supposed to be Thomas Reilly of St. Louis. All of these, excepting the baggage master, perished. The day coach contained 18 or 20 passengers, many of whom were women and children. How many of these escaped is not known, but at least 12 were drowned or killed in this car. Behind the coach were the six sleepers, the Glenalpine, with 15 passengers; the Hornes with 12, the Niobe with 11, the Diana with about 15, Anita, nearly full, and Backet River with no passengers. The total cargo of human freight consisted of something over 100 people.

At Fiskill the train lessened its speed, as it is customary to run from that point to Tarrytown at the rate of about 25 miles an hour. Most of the passengers were asleep, those in the sleepers being in their berths, while the occupants of the coach and smoker were for the most part doubled up in their seats. Just how the train met its awful fate will never be fully known, for the men who first felt the danger, Engineer John Foyle and Fireman John Tompkins, lie dead in the cab of their locomotive at the bottom of the river. Conductor Parish, who was in charge of the train, and who was making up his report in one of the cars when the crash came, was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. When he recovered he was three seats ahead of the one in which he had been sitting.

Sweetest Music Ever Heard.

One of the few occupants of the coach who escaped with his life was Frank J. Degan, a wood finisher of New York. His left eye was cut by broken glass and his body was slightly bruised. Mr. Degan made this statement: "With my friend, W. H. G. Myers of Passaic, N. J., who was killed in the car from which I escaped, I had been to Poughkeepsie. We boarded the train at that place and took a seat in the coach. Three other people got on at Poughkeepsie, one a woman and the two others were men, one of whom looked like a railroad employe. As near as I can judge there were 19 people in the coach, most of them being women and children, and nearly all were asleep. Myers and I sat in the middle of the car.

"When the crash came the car gave a great lurch and rolled over on its side. The water rushed in, and almost instantly the lights went out. I knew we were in the river, and the car seemed to plough through the water for some time after it was submerged. The car was tilted over on one side and I managed to reach the fanlight overhead and cling to it until help came. I heard people in the back part of the car groaning as if they were pinned fast. It was so dark that I could see no one, and I think the passengers must have been drowned like rats.

"After awhile—it seemed an age—I heard people on the top of the car, and an ax crashed through the roof. The noise of that ax in the splintered timbers made the sweetest music I ever heard in my life. Soon they had a hole cut in the roof and pulled me out through it. A man and a boy, father and son, were also rescued in the same way, but I know of no other occupant of the coach escaping. The car at this time was floating, but fast filling with water, and we were put ashore in a rowboat. I am sure that my friend Myers was drowned."

Augustus Kah, living near the scene of the wreck, gives this description: "It was about five minutes before 6 when I was awakened by someone in my yard calling for help. Looking out of my window, I saw a sleeping car porter, who shouted: 'For God's sake, man, if you own a boat come quickly. Our train is in the river and people are drowning.' I dressed myself, and accompanied by the porter, got into my rowboat and rowed around the curve to where the train was in the river. When we reached the cars, which were submerged nearly to their roofs, the engine being entirely out of sight, the crews of the tugboats were making efforts to save the passengers. The first man I saw them take out was, I think, the agent of the express car. The first persons we succeeded in rescuing were two Chinamen who were sitting on the roof of the smoker. One had his arm broken. We put them ashore, and then took three more persons off the top of another car. At the same time people in their underclothes were being taken out of the sleeping cars by the crews of the several tugs. One man on shore, with an arm cut off, was dying, and we made his last moments as comfortable as possible. I want to say that the porters showed great bravery and saved many lives."

One of the trainmen who survived the disaster made it his first duty to run to the nearest signal tower to telegraph for help. The place where the wreck occurred is rather isolated. It is just at the entrance to what is known as King's cut, three miles south of Garrisons and five miles north of Peekskill.

The other express trains were following close behind the ill-fated state express, and the engine of one of them was sent to Garrisons for General Manager Toucey, who lives there, while the other engine hurried to Peekskill for medical aid. Mr. Toucey was the first official of the railroad at the scene, reaching there at 7:30. The engine which brought him there returned to Cold Spring and brought back Drs. Winslow, Fillebrown and Murdock. In the meantime Drs. Charles and Percy Mason, Tilden, Sowden and Lynn had arrived, and all the doctors were soon at work among the injured.

"There Was a Terrible Bump."

Of the dramatic horror of the situation in the combination car when it left the track and struck the water perhaps the best account is to be had from the story of Hermann Acker of Peekskill, the baggageman. Acker was suffering from shock when seen, but the scenes he graphically described. He said: "John Shaw, agent for the Westcott Express company, and myself were in the compartment, when suddenly there was a terrible bump and then a rush of water that forced us toward the roof of the car. The car seemed to turn completely over and had filled with water to within about a foot of the top. When we struck the car whirled completely around, the end which the Chinese occupied being under water, while our end was tilted up. We swam around and got a ventilator open and, noting the situation, got an ax from a tool box which was afloat and smashed a panel in the end of the car. We crawled through the hole to the roof of the car, and a rowboat came out and took us ashore."

Acker has been a railroad man many years and has escaped from three serious accidents. His arm is badly cut and his body bruised. Shaw escaped injury.

The first victim of the disaster was found on shore, dying. He was badly bruised about the head and body, and his right arm was cut off near the shoulder, the bleeding stump alone showing. The member was not found. The man was placed on a train and taken to Peekskill, but died on the way. The body was that of a middle-aged man.

Five men were rescued from the top of a floating car a few minutes after the accident. They were put on a train and taken to Peekskill, about 10 miles down the road, where they were admitted to the hospital and their wounds dressed. Of the five three were Chinamen and none was fatally injured. The Americans were: John E. Ryan, Jersey City, 30 years old, badly lacerated hands, shoulder and knee; Clarence Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., aged 20, clerk in the office of the comptroller of the New York Central railroad; broken shoulder. The three Chinamen were suffering from bad scalp wounds. Morgan escaped from a floating car through a broken panel and swam ashore. Though badly hurt, he helped another passenger out.

Statement As to the Cause.

General Manager Toucey gave the following statement as to the cause of the disaster: "The accident was caused by the bed of the railroad being washed out in some inexplicable manner. In this undermined condition the track sank as soon as the weight of the train was put on it, and the embankment, giving way, the train was of course precipitated into the river. Such a condition as this we have never looked for. Trains have been running over this spot for years and years without accident or difficulty of any kind, and this piece of track was considered as good as any section of the road. Not only was the roadbed the hardest kind of an embankment, but it was strengthened by a retaining water wall of solid masonry three feet thick."

Other railroad officials were of the opinion that a quicksand foundation of some kind below the water line was responsible for the sinking of the roadbed.

The terrible evidences of the frightful wreck were visible at the point two miles below here Sunday night under intensely spectacular circumstances. The great wrecking car torch threw a red glare over the men busily engaged in tearing apart the wreckage to get at any bodies that might be under it. The men worked with as much energy as if there were living creatures to be saved, and ever and anon would bring to the surface a body cramped into abnormal position, and then renew their efforts. On the top of the partly submerged cars a gang of men chopped away with axes, and the huge derrick from the wrecking train tore out the mahogany trimmings, ceilings and berths in the endeavor to recover somebody's loved one from the wreck. On shore a great gang of men worked to get the inside or up track so repaired that there would be no trouble in getting trains through.

Before noon General Manager Toucey had formed an estimate of the number of dead, which he placed at 28, and no change in this estimate was made during the day.

The Submerged Cars.

When a diver arrived from New York this afternoon the first thing he did was to go through the submerged sleeping cars. He reported that he found no bodies, but said that one or more might be under the berths, which were in great confusion. It was three o'clock before the derrick and hoisting engine could raise the combination car, consisting of the smoker and baggage compartments, to such a position that the top of it was out of water. Slowly the big load began to rise, and in a few minutes it had been turned over so that the windows were clear of the water. The body of a man came out of a window as this car was being brought to the shore. A boat was near by, and the oarsmen secured the body. A derrick next pulled the day coach to the shore, and the searching parties were able to reach it. Although it is known there were many more in the coach, but six bodies were recovered, and two of these were women. They were all placed side by side.

WEALTHY FARMER MURDERED.

Boston, Oct. 25.—A special to The Herald from Bangor, Me., says: "A Chamcook (N. B.) dispatch reports the murder there of Patrick O'Brien, a wealthy farmer, on Thursday last. The crime was not discovered until yesterday, when O'Brien's body was found in the Waweig river."

An Angel of Mercy.

Truly, the miraculous cures of rheumatism made by Salvation Oil, justly earned for it the title: an angel of mercy; for many bed-confined rheumatics have experienced the great, curative properties of this modern liniment. "I used Salvation Oil for rheumatism and found it a sure cure. I used three bottles and am now perfectly well, and I would feel myself a benefactor if I could induce every person afflicted with rheumatism to try Salvation Oil." James H. Bryant, Debruhls, N. C. Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents, but some dealers may say, "we are out of it," hoping to sell a cheap substitute instead. Insist on getting Salvation Oil, or go to some other dealer who will sell it to you.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A MOST BLOODY RECORD

Made by a Frenchman Guilty of Nineteen Murders.

He Acknowledges That He is Responsible for Eleven—His Crimes Coming to Light.

London, Oct. 25.—There is no longer any doubt that Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," has the bloodiest record in the modern history of violent crimes. He is accused of 19 murders and two assaults on women. He confesses to 11 murders and admits there were more, but declines to give details. His confessions have been fully substantiated in most cases.

The latest charge against him is the murder of a girl 19 years old named Theresa Ply. She was walking on the road near Finarville at 6 o'clock on the evening of April 5 last. The man caught her by the throat and threw her down. The next day she was found dead, her body bearing knife thrusts, while two fingers were cut from the hands. Investigation led to the fact that a tramp, who is supposed to have been Vacher, had been seen on the road by peasants before and after the crime. The wayfarer was described by the countrymen as having spoken in a fantastic manner like the murderer now under examination, who has repeatedly declarred that he was raised up by divine providence as a scourge to humanity.

Another person, who was first accused instead of Vacher, has now been cleared of the terrible suspicion. He is a peasant, named Bannier, and he was under arrest for three weeks on a charge of the murder of one of the shepherd lads whose throats were cut by Vacher.

A SAD HOLOCAUST

A Hotel Burned With Three Guests Victims.

AN OIL CITY FIRE HAS FATAL EFFECTS.

Seventeen Guests Nearly Suffocated by Smoke.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 25.—Three persons were burned to death and seven more were severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kellettville, 25 miles southeast of Oil City, on Sunday morning at an early hour. The building was a three-story one, roughly built of double boards. When the firemen first discovered it, there were 17 persons asleep in the hotel. At that time the fire, which had originated on the second floor of the building, shut off all retreat from rooms on the floor above. Six men on the second floor and five on the third saved themselves by jumping from the windows to the ground below, but there was none of these who escaped without severe burns or hurts.

Those killed are: Professor Tucker, aged about 65 years, who traveled about the country giving stereopticon sketches and is supposed to have come from Sewickly, near Pittsburg; Andrew Salagiver of Tionesta, a mail carrier, aged 21 years, and partly paralyzed; Kate Miller of Kelletville, aged 19 years.

Emma Kiser, a teacher in the Kellettville schools, was so badly burned about the face and body and so severely injured by jumping from the second story that she may die. What remained of the bodies of Tucker and Salagiver were gathered together and were not enough to fill an ordinary cigar box. The fire is supposed to have originated by Professor Tucker knocking over a lamp in his bedroom, as he had the toothache and used the lamp for making hot applications.

STRENGTH OF OUR NAVY.

Washington, Oct. 25.—In his annual report to the secretary of the navy, Philip Richborn, chief constructor, says that the strength of the navy on Oct. 1 was 111 vessels all told, including the ships of both old and new navies. It is stated that during the last few months of the last fiscal year a considerable amount of work upon vessels that had been authorized by congress had to be suspended owing to lack of funds. This caused a heavy drain upon the new appropriations at the beginning of the fiscal year, and makes their exhaustion before the first of next July almost an assured fact.

Chief Richborn says this is a discouraging state of affairs, as the exhaustion means a wholesale reduction of the navy yard forces and the discharge of competent and trained men. He points to the advantage and economy of having at least one vessel building at each important navy yard. Probably the most desirable type of vessel for the purpose intended, particularly in view of the present state of the armor question, would be that if a sheathed cruiser of comparatively light draught and great coal endurance, with quarters for flag officers.

CIGAR SELLER SHOT.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 25.—James A. Mather, aged 65 years, keeper of a cigar store, was held up and probably fatally shot by a robber yesterday. A man who gave his name as John Cowan and George Woodward, and who says he belongs in New York, was arrested. He admits having a prison record. Accompanied by another man, who subsequently escaped, he walked into the store and pointed a revolver at Mather, demanding his money. Mather seized the weapon and tried to wrest it from Cowan. The latter fired, and the ball struck Mather in the mouth. Cowan and his companion rifled the money drawer and fled. Cowan was caught at the Philadelphia ferry, but his companion got away.

ACCUSED SISTER OF FORGERY.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 25.—Henry Martin and Laura Dodson, his wife's sister, were arrested Sunday in New York on the charge of forgery. They left Jacksonville two months ago during the absence of Mrs. Martin, going to New York. Mrs. Martin reported that about $500 drawn by checks on her bank account were forgeries, and investigation proved that they had been uttered by her sister. The bank, the Savings and Trust of this city, at once placed detectives on the track of the fugitives, and they were located.

OF DESPERADOES

Bold Attempt to Rob Two Men

NEAR HAVERHILL — DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Prompt Resistance Saved Intended Victims.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 25.—Whether two men participated in two hold-ups and two robberies which occurred in this city Saturday night is not as yet known. If they did, their gain from the two former jobs was nothing, while the robberies netted but a small amount.

The first of this series of crimes was reported by Councilman R. H. Woods, who told the police that in driving to his home in the suburbs at 10:30 o'clock, two men jumped from the side of the road, and, while one held the horse's head, the other attempted to climb into the carriage. Mr. Wood used his whip with such good effect that the man jumped back to the ground and then the horse suddenly started, and both men were left behind.

That the same men must have sought to make good their loss, seems probable from the story of Walter H. Sturgis, a provision dealer, who reported that he too was held up within a few minutes of the time when Mr. Wood escaped the highwaymen and only a short distance from the scene of that encounter. Two men rushed out at him and while one grabbed the horse, the other climbed over the back of the wagon and grappled with his intended victims. As in the first case, the man was met with a stout resistance, and was forced to call for assistance from his partner. Before the latter arrived at the wagon, Sturgis managed to reach his revolver, and fired two shots, one of which he was sure took effect. Sturgis had over $300 in his pocketbook.

About an hour later, Lewis Estovitch, who lives over his store, heard a slight noise on the floor below, and, grasping his revolver, he hurried down stairs. Just as he entered the store he saw two men rush to the window and throw themselves out, while Estovitch fired two shots after them. Some time during the night a lodging house not far from Estovitch's store was entered and a large amount of clothing taken.

CAPTURE OF THREE BURGLARS.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 25.—The clothing store of Besse, Carpenter & Co. was entered soon after 11 o'clock Sunday morning and $200 worth of clothing and about $30 in money taken. Three men giving the names of James Davis of Chicago, aged 22; Louis Parker of Baltimore, aged 18, and Mark Berry of Denver, 23, were captured in the afternoon three miles out of the city and the goods and money were found on them. They are without doubt professionals.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Going to Klondike?

Better stay at home and get

GOLD DUST



from your grocer. Sold everywhere and

Cleans Everything

MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Honest Value for Your Money

WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

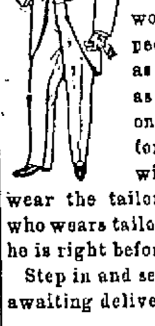
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

IS IT BY CHANCE



that we employ more hands, use up more cloth, work earlier and later than any other shop in the street?

To call it chance would be to say that people are indifferent as to what they wear, as just as likely to go one place as another for their clothes. You will not say that if you wear the tailor article. The man who wears tailor-made is pretty sure he is right before he goes ahead.

Step in and see the 76 suits on hand awaiting delivery.

E. B. BRADY & CO.

TAILORS,

42 CENTRAL STREET.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 1, over Moir Bros., open every evening.

Dr. WALKER DENTIST

Peter H. Savage
Undertaker AND Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION 514-4.

Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

Millinery Opening

We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Abbie M. Smith
175 Merrimack Street, Lowell.
Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

Runels' Building.—Ninth Season.

Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct 2.

Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 2d, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $5.00; 3 lessons, $1.00; private lessons at residence, 50c., at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 66 Read street corner Fourth.

AGENTS WANTED—GREATEST OFFER out. We furnish everything; no experience required; liberal terms. Write for full information, showing actual results. Mutual Manufacturing Co., 176 Chambers street, New York.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of Bridget O'Shea, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Bernard D. O'Connell of Lowell in said county, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty sixth day of October, A. D., 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE CUBANS FOR LIBERTY.

Review of the Rebellion Against Spanish Tyranny.

Summary of the Cuban War to Date.

ARMY STRENGTH.

	Feb., 1895.	Oct., 1897.
Spanish	19,000	200,000
Cuban	1,097	60,000

LOSS OF LIFE.

	In battle.	Disease.
Spanish	20,000	40,000
Cuban	10,000	30,000

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

American	$20,000,000
English	2,000,000
French	1,250,000
German	300,000
Chinese	100,000
Spanish	100,000,000
Cuban	50,000,000
Total	$173,600,000

COST OF MAINTAINING SPANISH ARMY.

Thirty months, at $11,000,000 a month	$330,000,000

SUGAR CROP.

In 1895-6	$70,000,000
In 1896-7	14,000,000
Net loss	$56,000,000

TOBACCO CROP.

In 1895	$16,000,000
In 1897	2,000,000
Net loss	$13,000,000
Total cost of war to date, including crops	$572,000,000

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CUBA.

In 1895	$75,000,000
In 1897	100,000

The departure of General Weyler from Havana marks an epoch in the Cuban struggle for liberty. The downfall of the Weyler rule in the unhappy isle means that the rebellion will soon come to an end, and that the army of Gomez will victoriously occupy Havana before Christmas.

The recent defeats of the Spanish arms in Cuba point inevitably to the early withdrawal of the Spanish army. Never since the beginning of the war have Cubans been more hopeful or better prepared to carry on the battle for liberty. Never were they so well supplied with men, money and munitions. The campaign now in progress is a military movement in the true sense, and the Cubans thus far have carried all before them. It is a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that the dream of the Cuban patriots soon will be realized.

The war in Cuba is merely a continuation of former struggles of freemen for the priceless gift of liberty. The Ten Years' war, extending from 1868 to 1878, it is true, ended with disaster to the Cubans, but the leaders hoped on and planned for another and more powerful blow at Spanish supremacy.

Jose Marti, a Cuban by birth, headed the new movement. Marti imbibed the love of liberty with his mother's milk. As a boy he had seen his parents struck down by Valmaceda's assassins. He had barely escaped with his own life. Coming to this country, he studied and waited for the time when the militant spirit of the Cuban people would rise to the fighting point. He formed a home rule party in Cuba and in the various American states, and collected funds with which to carry on the work of reform, meanwhile earning his own living as a writer. In 1892 Marti formed the revolutionary party. The seed had been sown and the crop was ripe. He and his companions clasped hands and swore never to abandon the cause of freedom for Cuba, no matter what might happen. Then clubs were formed in every city in the Union where Cubans lived, and the refugees who had fled to the United States after the Ten Years' war began to send in funds in larger volume from the cigar factories in which they were employed.

Commercial intercourse between the United States and Cuba was going on uninterruptedly at that time, and the movement attracted little attention. But Marti prosecuted his work with great vigor. He purchased and cached arms and ammunition along the Florida coast, in San Domingo, in Hayti, in Costa Rica and even on the island of Jamaica.

Marti spent three years in his work of arousing latent enthusiasm and in collecting the sinews of war.

Finally he visited General Gomez in San Domingo and persuaded the old soldier again to assume the military leadership of the scattered Cuban forces. Gomez reluctantly consented, and at a given signal the flames of revolution burst forth.

It was Feb. 24, 1895, that Jose Marti raised the standard of "Cuba Libre" in Managuey. Word had been conveyed by courier all over the island a week before. The secret agents of the Spanish government apparently knew of the contemplated step as soon as the Cubans themselves, for Feb. 23 the then captain General Calleja suspended constitutional guarantees by proclamation and next day announced that the crime of sedition would be punished with instant death. At that time there were 200,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba and 59,000 volunteers subject to immediate call in an emergency arose which required their services.

The programme was carried out to the letter, and with such unanimity that the authorities realized that they had an organized movement to meet. The home government at Madrid immediately was notified, and the situation was deemed serious enough to warrant the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Abruzza, in announcing that martial law had been proclaimed in Cuba, saying that it was in order to check the brigandage instigated by Cuban refugees in America. The captain general began immediately to strengthen the defenses of Havana, and, following a favorite Spanish custom, arrested and threw into jail scores of Cubans suspected of sympathy with the insurrectionists. The volunteers were called into active service, the regulars were dispatched to the suburbs of the city to guard against surprise and all the gunboats in the harbor of Havana were ordered to patrol the coast.

The government at Madrid was well aware that the situation it had to face was a serious one, and, in the hope of striking an immediate and decisive blow, sent 7,000 picked men to join the regulars. The re-enforcements proved to be of comparatively little value under General Calleja, for in several minor engagements his troops were so harassed by the guerrilla mode of warfare waged upon them that they were loath to take the aggressive and were content to rest on their arms and await further orders.

In accordance with a prearranged programme the brothers Maceo, Jose and Antonio, had sailed from Port Limon, in Costa Rica, and landed on Fortune island, near Baracoa, with 20 followers and prepared to join the forces which were then waiting for a leader. The Spanish government had every reason to fear the influence of Antonio Maceo, because of the part he had taken in the latter part of the Ten Years' war, and it was determined to crush him first and then deal with Marti and Gomez.

General Martinez de Campos, the ablest and bravest soldier in the Spanish army, was selected to proceed to Cuba and crush out the rebellion without any delay. He arrived in Havana in the middle of April, and, not being aware of the exact whereabouts of Maceo, determined to make war on Gomez, who was then known to be in the east. His plan of campaign was to construct a trocha, or barrier, between the province of Santiago de Cuba and the province of Puerto Principe and so hem in the enemy and destroy him, but Gomez was too wily and refused to be trapped, although General Campos announced officially ten days after his arrival that the insurrection would be quelled within five months.

Meanwhile the Cubans were carrying out their plans as originally decided upon. General Antonio Maceo took command of 6,000 men in Santiago de Cuba. His brother Jose moved to the east and met Gomez and Marti, supporting them in the battle of Guantanamo, the first important engagement of the war, and which resulted in the Spanish being defeated. Early in May the four leaders met, and it was decided that Marti and Gomez should move their forces farther to the west and enter Camaguey, where they were to proclaim the civil government. When they reached Holguin, they were greeted by 1,000 recruits under Colonels Manduly and Miro. Immediately after their arrival at Camaguey the manifesto was issued to the world, and the march was continued to Dos Rios, where, May 1, a Spanish force was encountered, and a battle ensued. Here the Cubans suffered their first serious loss. General Jose Marti, while leading a charge, was shot through the heart. On the very day that he met his death the eloquent appeal which he prepared and proclaimed at Camaguey reached the United States and was published throughout the country.

The commander in chief of the Spanish forces at once announced that the loss of Marti had broken the backbone of the rebellion, but in this, as he had been in his previous statement, he was mistaken. Instead of discouraging the Cubans, Marti's death seemed to intensify their feelings. Recruits flocked to the insurgent ranks, and the subscriptions to the war fund increased. The trocha, which was to have been such an effective bar to the progress of the rebels, proved a complete failure. Gomez crossed it and entered the southern part of the province of Puerto Principe, where his force was augmented by the enlistment of several hundred of the most prominent young men in the province.

General Campos saw by this time that the task he had undertaken was by no means an easy one. He was forced to change his plan of campaign, and, instead of following Gomez up and crushing him out of existence, he declared the province of Puerto Principe in a state of siege. But the declaration did not stop Gomez from making a circular march and capturing the towns and forts of Altagracia, El Mulato and San Jeronimo, together with a large quantity of war munitions and a number of horses. The rainy season then was at its height, and the Cuban general ceased active operations for a time and permitted his antagonists to wear themselves out searching for him.

Marti's death made it necessary to select a successor to the head of the revolutionary party, and the choice fell upon Tomas Estrada Palma, ex-president of the Cuban republic and a resident of the state of New York. Headquarters were opened at 66 Broadway, afterward removed to 66 New street. Several efforts were made by Spanish agents to connect Senor Palma with the sending of war material to the Cubans in violation of the neutrality laws, but it was impossible to secure any evidence against him, and he was never legally accused.

As soon as the rainy season of 1895 was over Spain began pouring more troops into the island. Thirty thousand had been sent up to June and 20,000 more in July. The total of the Cuban army did not then comprise more than 15,000 men, and not more than 3,000 were armed. It became necessary to supply them with rifles and ammunition, and expeditions were fitted out from time to time, sailing from Philadelphia, New York, Key West and other points along the southern coast. The great majority of these enterprises were successful, and the insurgents gradually were supplied with what they needed to carry on their war against the Spaniards. The only complete failure was the Competitor expedition, which was captured and several of the crew drowned. Those who were captured were thrown into prison and still are there, awaiting trial, although their alleged offense was committed more than 16 months ago.

The Spanish navy proved altogether inadequate to deal successfully with these filibusters. Recruits continued to get in until at the end of August the army had increased from 15,000 to 20,000. Up to that time 87,000 soldiers had been sent from Spain, but Campos still was unable to make good his boast. Much dissatisfaction was expressed in Madrid with his humane policy, and the ultra monarchists were constantly urging a war of extermination. The Spanish commander narrowly escaped capture in the latter part of July, and his experience led him to admit that the strength of the insurgents was greater than he had given them credit for.

Campos was at the head of 3,000 troops, including the Sixth Peninsular battalion, and had advanced to Bayamo to engage Gomez, whom he hoped to catch between two fires. He expected to destroy the Cuban commander and follow up that coup by advancing on Maceo and either capturing or killing him. This he felt certain would crush the rebellion. But General Campos, instead of doing either of these things, not only suffered disastrous defeat but almost lost his own life. His vanguard fell into an ambush and suffered heavy loss.

His main column was about a mile in the rear, with himself and General Santocildes at its head. A quick advance was made, and an engagement ensued which lasted six hours. General Santocildes was killed while gallantly defending his superior officer. The Spaniards were forced to retreat and took shelter in a building which was fiercely besieged by the Cubans. Toward sunset the firing ceased and General Campos succeeded in making his escape by being carried out on a stretcher as though dead. With his troops he fell back toward Havana.

The battle of Bayamo, which was the first in which Campos had come into personal conflict with the enemy, was responsible for his subsequent recall to Spain and the substitution of General Weyler. More than 200 Spanish soldiers and 25 officers were killed during this engagement. The Cubans lost 2 officers and 50 men.

The next signal defeat of the Spaniards was at Sao del Indio, Aug. 31, 1895, when an attempt was made to capture Jose Maceo, who was lying ill in a hospital. Antonio Maceo came to the rescue of his brother and drove the enemy off, punishing him severely.

With the coming of September the rebellion, instead of showing signs of weakening, was stronger than ever. The island was aflame from Santiago de Cuba in the east to Pinar del Rio in the west. Gomez had materially strengthened his forces. More expeditions had been landed and more ammunition distributed.

Sept. 13 a republican form of government was established. Representatives from each of the provinces met at Jimaguayu and constituted themselves a constitutional assembly. They adopted a constitution and elected by ballot officers to represent the Cuban government.

Although Maximo Gomez had been selected by the New York junta as the commander in chief of the army of liberation, he was again chosen by ballot cast by the assembly, and Antonio Maceo was elected second in command, with the rank of lieutenant general.

The failure of General Campos to fulfill his promise and his retreat to Havana were followed by the first serious war measure on the part of the Cubans. The cane grinding season was about to open, and Gomez issued an order that no cane should be ground anywhere. The Cuban soldiers rigidly enforced the order, and it proved a serious blow to the enemy. Gomez entered and passed through Santa Clara province without interference, and for a time it was feared that he intended to attack the capital itself. Troops were called from the front, and additional defenses were constructed around Havana. Campos made a requisition for more men, and they were sent by thousands. Not less than 29,000 arrived in the bay of Havana in October, and by the end of November 130,000 had been poured into the island since the beginning of hostilities in the previous February. This, added to the regulars and volunteers, made a grand total of 190,000 Spanish soldiers to oppose less than 25,000 Cubans.

General Gomez's command consisted of but 8,000 men, only 2,000 of whom were armed with effective weapons. He marched to the west as he pleased, destroying everything in his path. Campos remained, meanwhile, tied up in Havana. Gomez and Maceo together crossed the western trocha into Pinar del Rio province, and there Maceo established himself in the natural fortresses afforded by the hills. His force gradually was increased until it had swollen to an army of 6,000 men, most of them armed with machetes and two-fifths mounted. Muskets and ammunition were scarce.

Gomez parted with Maceo a few days before Christmas, 1895, and moved back to the eastward, passing close to Havana. The government was seriously crippled, and Spain was in a white heat of rage.

Campos was recalled. His humiliation at Bayamo had discredited him, and the extraordinary achievement of Gomez in marching back and forth within cannon shot of Havana capped the climax.

General Marin succeeded Campos, but his forces were cut to pieces and put to rout at Candelaria and Artemisa, near the western trocha, and Marin was speedily superseded by Weyler.

From the railroad track. Weyler burned the houses of the pacificos in Pinar del Rio, slaughtered a few hundred inoffensive people, captured the women and children and upon his return to Havana issued a proclamation announcing that Pinar del Rio had been "pacified."

About the same time Antonio Maceo came down from the mountains with an army of 7,000 men, intending to recross the trocha and join forces with Gomez, whose young son accompanied him. It was while thus engaged that Maceo was struck down by an assassin through the connivance of Dr. Zertucha and Weyler's palace representative.

Prior to this, Jose Maceo had fallen in battle in the east and a second brother had been forced to leave because of his numerous wounds.

Maceo's death did no more to retard the progress of the rebellion than did the death of Marti, but it served to save Weyler from recall and the government made much of it. Maceo was succeeded by General Ducasse and later by General Rivera. After the latter was captured the Ducasse brothers divided the western army and approached Havana by three different routes.

Weyler, mortified by his inability to conquer the Cubans, began a relentless warfare upon the pacificos. Early in the spring of the present year guerrillas were sent out in four provinces to burn the houses of the Cuban people and to enforce Weyler's reconcentration order.

The result is known to every newspaper reader. More than 20,000 Cubans have been starved to death, and other thousands have died from exposure and disease. Three months ago it looked as though Weyler's campaign of cruelty might succeed, but Gomez, re-enforced by General Garcia and other able military men from the United States, had prepared for systematic warfare, and at an opportune moment the march westward was begun.

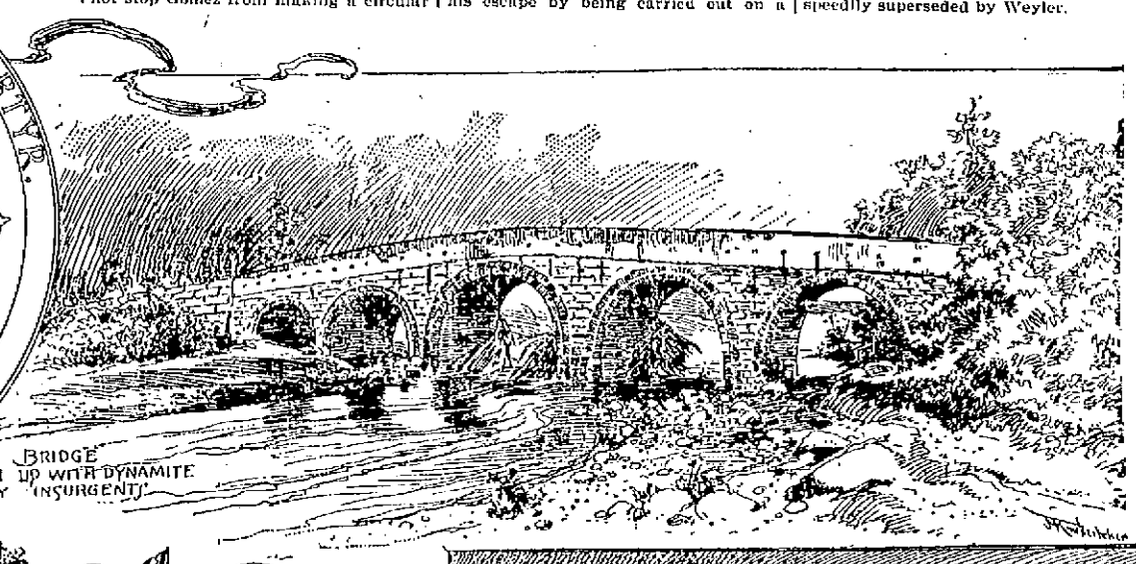
At the present moment there are 10,000 well armed Cubans in the neighborhood of Havana, 3,000 to the west of Havana, and an army of 30,000 men is strung out through the provinces to the east.

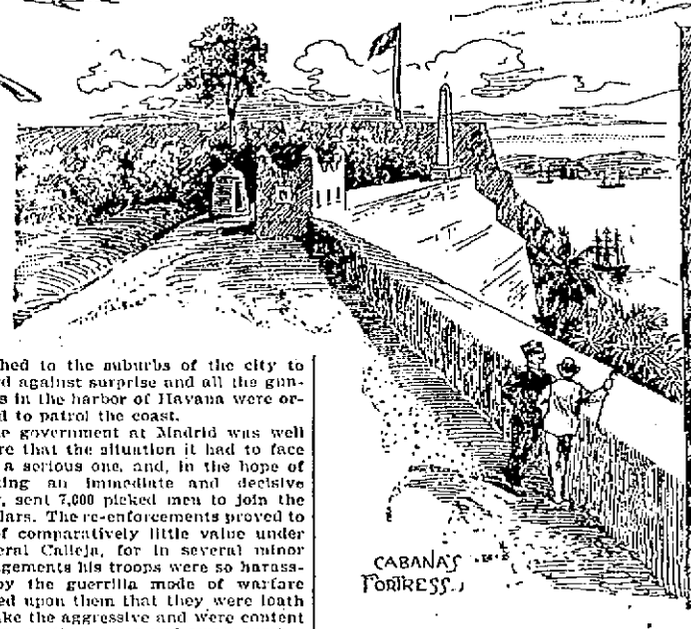
During two years of the present war Cuba has been devastated more than after five years of the previous insurrection, or indeed at any period of that weary contest. During the ten years' war the volunteers were a military force dreaded alike at Madrid and in Havana. They literally dictated the policy of the government. They were a turbulent, cruel and aggressive military power under the form of a patriotic body of home troops. They made and unmade captains general of the island, and the ministry in Spain bowed to their behests. Now the volunteers of Cuba are a relatively small element among the Spanish troops. They are not aggressive, and they have little to do with the conduct of the war.

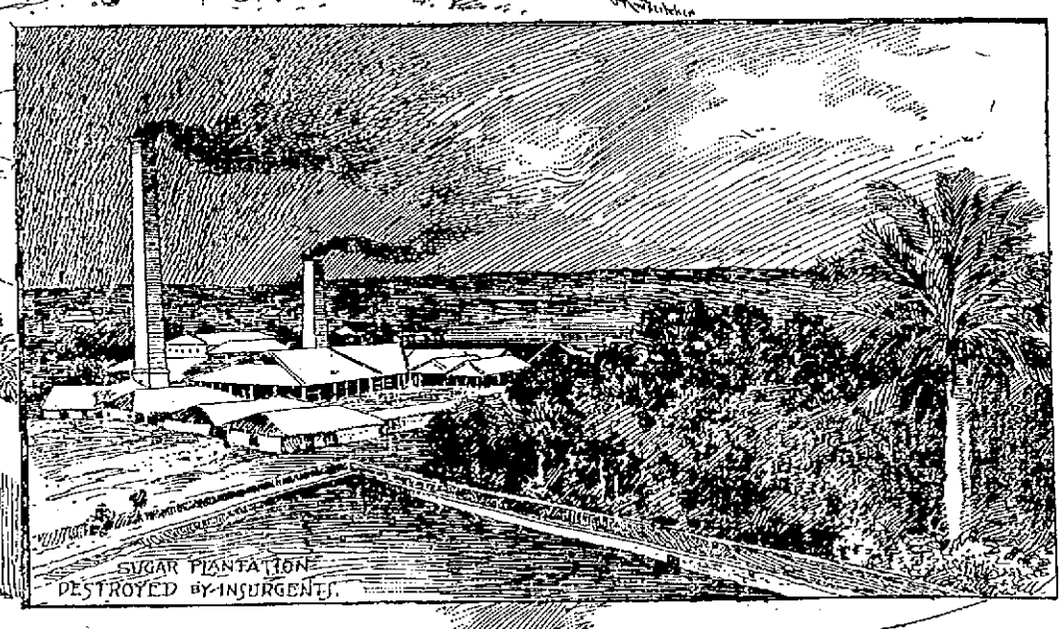
The war has been a costly one, but the Cubans never have faltered, and, while hoping for assistance from the United States, they have conducted an entirely independent campaign.

That they will gain their freedom every Cuban implicitly believes, and prediction is made that the new year will find the flag of Cuba Libre floating over the ruins of Morro castle.









General Weyler's appointment was announced Feb. 7, 1896. He had carte blanche to conduct the affairs of government in Cuba. His dictum was to be supreme, both over the army and the people.

This modern Pizarro reached Havana Feb. 15. His first act was to have a large map of Cuba prepared, on which the whereabouts and movements of the insurgents were marked by small pins. General Weyler conducted an indoor form of campaign for several months, moving the pins from place to place and following them with larger pins, which represented his own forces. He chased the rebels all over the map and eventually drove them into the sea.

Then Weyler went out to reconnoiter, after establishing a strict press censorship. In Pinar del Rio he narrowly escaped capture when in a moment of excitement he departed about 200 yards



SOUVENIR MEDAL

The Ten Years' War In Cuba.

The memory of the great struggle known as the Ten Years' war, in which Cubans strove as today they are striving for the freedom of their country, urges on the islanders to still greater efforts, if that be possible, in their efforts to throw off the hated Spanish yoke.

The unfolding panorama of the former insurrection, taken year by year, gives glimpses of both Cuban and Spanish character which make the present revolution the easier understood. The first three years passed with varying fortunes. There was at the beginning Captain General Valmaceda's order directing the shooting of men found away from their habitations, the burning of huts of the country people and the effort to concentrate them, as General Weyler has since done.

Weyler was then a most indefatigable officer, and whether he justly earned the title of "Butcher Weyler" or not, he was certainly serving Spain with great ability. There are many accounts of conflicts between him and General Maximo Gomez. Maceo was also heard of frequently, and Calixto Garcia was then as now bold in attacking the Spanish columns. Sanguily, who was put in prison before he could take part in the present insurrection, was likewise an active insurgent commander. Sanguily, it will be remembered, was pardoned not long ago, his American citizenship being the ground for it.

Bitter complaints were made during those early years of the Ten Years' war against the insurgents for burning sugar plantations, while atrocities were laid at the door of Spanish troops.

In November of 1871 the tragedy of the sacrifice of the medical students was enacted in Havana. These sons of the best Cuban families were sacrificed to the bloody wrath of the volunteers. They were charged with the heinous offense of desecrating the grave of a loyal Spaniard. A drumhead court martial tried them, condemned some to death and others to chains. The bloody demand of the volunteers was satisfied, and this showed the power then possessed by that organization.

The war had been going on three or four years before the troubles began over the currency. It was in 1872 that the Spanish bank of Havana first put out billetes, or scrip, by direction of the government. Later came other issues of scrip, and the difference between gold and the bills of the Spanish bank became a burning issue which lasted all through the war. Ultimately speculation in gold was forbidden. The Cuban debt began to grow apace also. It was late in 1872 that the royal decree for the relief of the island by the issue of $60,000,000 interest bearing bonds was promulgated. After that came further decrees, income tax impositions and other means of taxation. Complaint, too, was made of corruption in the army and of the fearful extravagance, or robbery, of those in power.

The fall of Castelar and the substitution of a reactionary cabinet under Serrano, word of which came from Madrid in January, 1874, produced no change in the conditions on the island. The insurgents continued very active, and their success was reported west of the trocha. This was the trocha in the eastern part of the island, which ran from Jacuro to Moron and which is at the present day maintained by General Weyler as a railroad trocha or base of operations in trying to subdue the eastern provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago.

In the spring of this year arrived Captain General Concha, "el hombre de las botas puestas," the man with his boots on. Concha was intrusted with extraordinary powers for the purpose of subduing the insurrection, but his powers were not as great as those possessed by Weyler today. The arrival of Concha caused much discussion. The moderate party wanted new methods adopted. It complained that the rebellion had maintained itself for five years and still lived, staining the soil with blood, covering the island with ruins and strewing the land with ashes. The insurgents, on their part, were bitterly denounced as partisans of the "torch, the bullet and the machete."

When, in January, 1875, the short lived republic of Spain gave up its existence and Alfonso ascended the throne, the loyalists in Cuba welcomed the return of monarchical government and promised, as they had promised the republic, to help maintain territorial integrity. Later came the resignation of Concha and the appointment of Valmaceda, who had been in command of the island during the first years of the insurrection. Valmaceda signalized his resumption of power by active operations against the insurgents in the field, but the insurgents were equally active. At this period 120,000 soldiers had been drawn from Spain, while 60,000 volunteers had been equipped on the island, and the demand for more troops was still going up.

In an interval of two years there was little change, and it is possible to pass rapidly over this period until the first month of 1878. Then there were reports that after 10 years' warfare the end was really coming. The Cuban republic was not to be established, but a system of government was to be enforced which would be a guarantee against Spanish oppression and would give the colony genuine home rule. Negotiations were going on between the insurgents and the Spanish authorities, General Martinez Campos taking a leading part in these negotiations.

One day in February a Havana newspaper came out with a dispatch headed, "Peace Prospects." The dispatch was from Santa Clara, which was then the center of operations. It said, in substance, that the president of the Cuban republic, Maximo Gomez, the chamber and the government were working for peace, and hostilities would be suspended all over the island. Later came the treaty of Zanjon and "oblivion of the past" alike to Cubans and Spaniards. Great concessions were to be granted Cuba, and it was to enjoy valuable political privileges in the organic and administrative systems. One insurgent leader held out. He was Maceo. Maceo would not consent to the peace, but he was willing to leave the island. This he did by vessel under what amounted to a safe conduct from General Campos.

THE VAST WEALTH OF CUBA.

Aside from the interest the heroic struggle of the Cuban patriots for freedom has, or might has been lost of the wonderful natural resources of the island itself, of the wonderful fertility of its soil, of the millions of hidden wealth that taxation, almost to the point of confiscation, has made it unprofitable to secure from its hiding place. The Spaniards know these things, and in them they see the possibility of further plunder, almost endless and almost limitless.

Bullfighting is still a favorite amusement in Cuba, but it is confined to a few of the largest cities and to certain seasons of the year, while the town must be poor and insignificant indeed which has not its several cock pens in full blast at least one day in seven, wherein crowds of men bet their last peso on favorite "birds" and go wild with excitement at the edifying spectacle of two miserable roosters clawing each other to death. The inveterate gambling propensity of the people finds vent also in dominoes, cards, checkers, and chess, and every table in the barrooms, cafes, clubhouses and hotels is in requisition all day Sunday for the purposes of those gamesters.

Railway traveling in Cuba has some curious aspects. For instance, when trains arrive at and depart from cities or villages it is rather a queer thing to see, between the depots and limits of all municipalities, a man on horseback preceding the engine. No trains may arrive or depart more rapidly than the speed of this courier, who announces his own and the train's coming by tremendous bellowings and hallooings. Sometimes he is provided with a sort of trumpet, which he sounds lugubriously. The railways are nearly all of narrow gauge, and freight and passenger cars are little and low. Not long ago Cuban engineers were nearly all Americans and received fabulous wages.

LAER MATTERS

TO ABOLISH POVERTY

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS A PLAN FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

She Would Establish the Unemployed on Farms in Washington—She Needs About $1,000,000 to Carry Out the Project. Don't All Speak at Once.

Miss Anna Forbes Goodyear of Boston, who is identified with philanthropic work in that city, proposes to raise $1,000,000 for the establishment of a farming community in the northwest, where poor men and women of the east may find happy homes and live comfortable lives working on the farm or plantation. She would have them at first give their labor for their living and then gradually to acquire a piece of land of their own. She hopes in this way to show that the modern problem of poverty and industrial interest can best be solved by "going back to the soil." Miss Goodyear writes to the New York Journal as follows:

It is proposed to send some poor, unemployed men with a competent manager to the eastern or southern part of Washington, to start a plantation to be self supporting and perpetually self enlarging, to relieve by giving work to as many of the unemployed destitute as possible.

The public is appealed to for the means, as the writer has as yet almost no funds.

It may be advisable to defer sending any but men until preparation is made for families. The capital needed for each man is about $500.

It is planned to have each laborer repay, in work, all laid out for him by the enterprise, promising to do so, if able, at the outset, and have only necessities given him until this is done. But as the first expenses include some things which may be held by the enterprise the men may only be required to return about the value of $200.

The truth that every man has a right to life involves the truth that he has a right to whatever he cannot live without, and natural life is dependent upon the products of land. Therefore every man is entitled, by a right as inalienable as the right to live, to the use of sufficient land for his maintenance.

There is, however, a world of unemployed poor who are deprived of this right, and upon those who have more than the mere necessities of life for themselves it devolves to enable them to have their due. It is a demand of justice. The public land laws do not fully meet this demand, since the man who is weary and footsore from seeking employment, who is penniless and without food or shelter, requires implements, food—in short, a little capital to raise his first crops, besides about $20 for the land and means of getting it.

A lamentable feature of a large proportion of charities is their being so small and limited compared to their need. But farming can be made so profitable that the enterprise under consideration may be so arranged as to give opportunity to the needy to uphold it themselves for their own benefit.

Fruit raising and preserving can furnish occupation of a lighter order than wheat raising for those able to do continuous but not the hardest work.

If the women spin and weave wool and flax, which can be profitably produced in Washington by hand, and the colony raise and manufacture in simple ways all their own necessities, it will be a great saving of expense, a training in quiet industry and a good example to the poor generally.

There must be definite arrangements for the due observance of the Sabbath and enforcing the laws of righteousness.

The climate of eastern Washington is mild and healthful and its resources wonderful. Wheat growing is a principal industry. There is an immense amount of timber. It is well adapted to cattle and sheep raising. A very large variety of vegetables and fruits of superior quality can be produced in great abundance. The arid land, after irrigation, is considered the best of land and produces 40 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre. Such land can be obtained under homestead laws or for about $1 per acre.

The project in question can be begun on a small scale, but if philanthropists of wealth or influence or spirit will procure 200,000 acres of land and devote about $1,000,000 to start wheat raising for market and producing a variety for the workers, they can begin by sending 25 well qualified men, with two field managers, to build cabins and sow crops to feed 1,000, and these can do likewise, so that, in about two years from the outset, 5,000 men and many families, 300 farm managers and a superintendent can be in the field.

If the enterprise is started on any scale after each laborer has repaid in work benefits received, he can be allowed to accept, if offered, a situation elsewhere than on the plantation, or to remain there two years or less and receive for his work capital with which to begin a little independent business.

The name of the proposed colony, Memorial, has a thousand enjoyable and profitable meanings and is calculated to be approved by all.

His excellency John R. Rogers, governor of Washington, and another prominent man there promise to assist, if funds are supplied, which may be sent to the governor at Olympia or to your sincere friend,

ANNA FORBES GOODYEAR.
81 Gray street, Boston.

The Union Label Advancing.

Since the use of homemade union cigars has been agitated in Duluth, says The News-Tribune, every cigar maker in the city has been able to get employment and during the past week a number from outside the city have been imported on account of the increasing demand for union made cigars. The union label agitation has put union made garments and shoes in nearly all the clothing stores, and union made stoves are now sold by a west end merchant.

BOASTED CIVILIZATION SUPERIOR TO THAT OF HEATHENDOM?

Comfortable Social Theory and the Changes Wrought in the Methods of Its Application by Mme. Evolution—The Specimen Type Produced In Our Time.

[Special Correspondence.]

The conservative theory of social development has always rested on the moral principles grouped around the central thought—that of creating a class with the power to give plenty of hard labor to the bulk of the race in exchange for a small portion of the wealth they should produce. A fair thought, is it not? It is much older than the pyramids of Egypt, that is true. We can find it wherever great civilizations grew and flourished often for centuries long and dark. Thanks to that fine lady, Mme. Evolution, the theory in question has been considerably improved, in the last 2,000 years most especially. It has been made more conservative than ever—that is more destructive than ever. Because we say that we should conserve, preserve, perpetuate, in common parlance. The power of the few to fix the conditions which the many shall live and die in and perish, with as few possible, as they rapidly pass through life as clouds pass through space driven by the lash of the storm.

But placid historian and philosopher of ours, Washington Irving, said history is but a record of the crimes and miseries that men have inflicted on each other." The truth of that and the unreasonableness of its cause can only be fully grasped by those men who, toward the end of their days have been able to enjoy a quiet existence and use their days in the study of God's truth for the benefit of humanity. As long as we remain entangled in the struggle for existence, through wealth or poverty, no matter which, in search of bread or ambitions, we find in most cases to appreciate the potentialities of men for good if they would but give up their mean, selfish instincts, the worst part of ourselves. Hard as breed hard, nonsympathetic souls, it happens that today it is pretty easy as hard to make both ends meet and keep wealth after you have got it. The writer cannot place his finger on a single friend of his who has improved enough wealth in the last 30 years to live on. Is not that an indication of the fatal moral civilization of today, of what we may call our destructive conservatism?

Up to 30 years ago we were satisfied with life. To most men plenty of work for little pay. Now we have learned better. We can now give piles of hard work done for little pay and not work ourselves to others for them to keep alive. Our present conservatism is, then, more destructive than ever, all because the devils around to grow if not exterminated. Let her in our personal nor in our social relations can we trifle with sin. Neither the individual nor the nation can with impunity overlook the eternal moral code of God. And where is the morality of our present social status? Not as it was among heathen nations ages ago to 50 years ago, all men could find work and live after a fashion. The few have the power to rob the workers out of 30 or 40 per cent of what they produce. It was reserved to the end of our glorious nineteenth century to rob up to 60 or 70 per cent of what the worker produce and decree what proportion those workers shall remain idle and gradually sink down into that degradation which makes men indifferent to honest labor and evolves the professional tramp, city loafer, etc. Ours is truly civilization which can claim the duty of having evoluted that lowest human type.

In the price of that dreadful social deformity as climax to many others, old and new, ancient and modern, one is apt to be provoked with the inertia of the classes and the masses as well as with their ailments to political and industrial systems so inadequate to all our present needs. Because what is a political system but the prototype of the industrial one it may evolve? It is here that we have to stick to Mme. Evolution and be logical with ourselves by repudiating every political paraphernalia, every set of laws, every social status that mirrored a rotten, immoral, criminal, industrial or economic system as the one which envelops every one of us with sordid conceptions of life, with the mere aim of how to get along a little better than some of our brethren around. That was but the "life conception" of the old hithens. What was the use of Christianity coming to upset the old nations if we had to repeat their old blunders and make them worse?

Three days has elapsed, as these lines are written, since we heard of the tragedy in Pennsylvania between 100 men with modern weapons and 300 workers who had not even walking sticks in their hands along a certain public road, with no intentions to disobey the law of the land. Out of nine or ten leading dailies in New York city only one has courage enough to take a stand against the wholesale murder of some 30 men. Two papers openly approve the massacre. The rest seem to be well pleased with it, since they say nothing against it. Does it not look as if modern Christianity was getting ready to be buried, that the real religion of Christ may have a chance for—resurrection?

JOSH GROS.

A Blacksmiths' Union.

Efforts are being made to amalgamate the various unions of blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers. There are a large number of local unions in various cities, but each works independent of the other and in case of strikes fails to produce effective results. The idea is to form them into one national union.

CRIES FOR VENGEANCE.

The Sin of Depriving the Laborer of His Hire—Father Ducey on the Massacre.

If some wealthy railroad president, some head of a trust and monopoly, had been struck down by a misguided and despairing, hungry man, the press of the country and the pulpits would no doubt ring with lamentations at the progress of anarchy and nihilism.

Is it not more dangerous to the liberties of our country and the rights of men, based upon the laws of God, when poor, struggling, despairing men, without weapons in their hands, not rushing on in mad aggression, are shot down and foully murdered while fleeing from their oppressor?

The great power to meet wrong today is the power of the pulpit and the power of the press. God's church was organized for a mission to humanity in the interest of the rights of men.

You and I have learned in our catechisms that one of the sins crying to heaven for vengeance is the depriving of the laborer of his hire. In other words, a just compensation to the laborer, whether he labors on the press, in professional life, in mechanical pursuit or as a day laborer.

He is entitled according to God's law to a living wage that may enable him to support himself and his offspring, not in luxury, but in decency and honor.

It is astonishing how ignorant we are of the condition of the laboring classes. They have a right to organize for the protection of their commodity, which is labor, and to find the best market for what they have to sell. In my judgment they have a better right before God and man to proceed in this way than have the stock boomers with their corners in God's commodities to form trusts and monopolies, to acquire enormous resources, to indulge in forbidden luxury condemned by the Christian dispensation.

If I were to state to you that miners were paid at the rate of $2.57 a man per week, you would laugh at me. Yet this statement is made in a current number of one of our monthly magazines. Let me quote to you the words, and bear in mind this statement is not that of the workingman, the maligned labor leader or of walking delegates, but is that of the employers.

According to the written statement of a mining company in the Hocking valley district of Ohio, 89 miners were paid wages an aggregate of $273.98 for two weeks' work, or $2.87 a man per week.

From this is deducted the cost of powder, tool sharpening and wear and tear of pick, shoval, etc.

The articles purchased by the families of the 89 men at the company's store in the same two weeks amounted in the aggregate to $179.05, an average of a fraction over $2.23 for each family, not including rent, leaving a balance of 50 cents.

Now, bear in mind this is not a story overdrawn to elicit sympathy for the condition of the laborer, but a statement made by the mine owners. Nor was this condition an exceptional one. It was, unhappily, a general one.

Is it any wonder, then, that the workingman recognizes—as has been well said—there is a limit of poverty and misery among the workers in civilized society, and rather than sink below it prefers to incur the dangers of open revolt?

But this is no excuse for willful and deliberate murder. If this condition of things goes on, we had better change "The Star Spangled Banner," as has been well said, and instead of writing it "The land of the free and the home of the brave," call it "The land of the rich and the home of the slave."

It is your duty and mine to protest against wrong and injustice. We can be accessories to foul wrong if we placidly remain silent, for we're also taught in our catechism that by silence in the presence of wrong we become consenters and helpers to the perpetrators of crime.

Let us pray before God's altar today, priest and people, that the misguided servants of Mammon who think they serve God will see the error of their ways; that they will not be of that number who have eyes and see not, ears and hear not; who may imagine, misguided by the power of wealth, that they can deceive God if they contribute ill gotten goods in very small portions in the interest of education and religion, that they are making amends in full justice for blood money they have robbed from honest labor.—Sermon of Father Thomas J. Ducey.

Restrain Individual Power.

Put me down for one conviction stronger than any other that there is no man now living, no man that ever lived, no class of men that ever lived, who can safely be trusted with unrestrained and unlimited power. The history of the world is the history of the abuse of power. The man in authority must be restrained.

The autocrat, say, of Rome, as in the leading case of Nero, tortures, burns, beheads his people out of wanton cruelty. The doctrinaire demagogue—say Robespierre—sends innocent people to the guillotine by thousands. Our English manufacturer, till he was compelled by act of parliament to cease, employed tender children of 12, 16 hours a day, and was not ashamed.

No man must be allowed unlimited power of reward or punishment. If he is an employer, he should be made to publish what his wages mean compared with his profits. If he is a king, he must be limited by a parliament. If he is a statesman, he must be taught reason by the fierce light of open debate and publicity.—Walter Besant.

Divide Up the Profits.

If you are an employer, have you taken any steps to pass along the prosperity that is coming to you? In other words, have you raised wages? And if not, when will you go about it?—St. Louis Star.

THE STORY TELLER

MY PARQUET.

I had a parrot once, an ugly bird,
With the most wicked eye I ever saw,
Who, though it comprehended all it heard,
Would only say, "Oh, pshaw!"

I did my best to teach it goodly lore.
I talked to it of medicine and law.
It looked as if it knew it all before
And simply said, "Oh, pshaw!"

I sat me down upon a dry goods box
To stuff sound doctrine down its empty craw.
It would have none of matters orthodox,
But yawned and said, "Oh, pshaw!"

I talked to it of politics, finance.
I hoped to teach the bird to say "Hurrah!"
For my pet candidates when he'd a chance.
He winked and chirped, "Oh, pshaw!"

I am for prohibition, warp and woof,
But that bird stole hard cider through a straw
And tipped and tottered off at my reproof
And thickly said, "Oh, pshaw!"

Enraged, I hurled a bootjack, missed my aim
And plugged a passing stranger in the jaw.
He wheeled to see from whence the missile came.
The demon laughed, "Oh, pshaw!"

I gave the creature to an old maid aunt
And shook with parting grief its skinny claw.
"He'll serve to cheer," she said, "my lonely hearth,
For I'd not marry the best man on earth!"
"Oh, pshaw!" sneered Poll. "Oh, pshaw!"
—Emma Herrick Weed in New York Sun.

A CONQUERING HERO.

It was such a pretty scene. The trees had the abundance of verdant foliage that belongs to happy June. The grass seemed more than usually rich and green and the wild flowers more abundant than ever before—there was a rural bridge over a deep, rushing stream that fed a mill dam some distance beyond, and roses clambered over the broken rails of the bridge and twined their wild tendrils about an old tree near by, against which was a rustic seat. On the rustic seat was another rose—a very sweet and fresh and lovely rose in white muslin, with a Marie Antoinette fichu across her breast and knotted at the waist, and a wide leghorn hat on her head that shaded her eyes so cleverly that no beholder could guess that tears were rising there from time to time and dropping on the white mull kerchief. And this had happened so often that the rose might very well be said to be washed in dew.

Her name was Kate, and she was very angry with herself because the tears would fall despite all the indignant things she was saying to herself in her effort to stop their flow, till at last she started to her feet in a dreadful pet and began to walk up and down, crushing the wild flowers under her feet. But that could not continue, for she was a very sweet little woman and could not even hurt a flower without regretting it, and presently she bent her graceful figure and pulled the wild anemones and the few late violets and, having reached the rustic seat, she added a rose or two and sat down.

"It's a perfectly lovely morning," she murmured and pinned the flowers among the folds of the mull kerchief. "I wonder where she has taken the child, because"—

She stopped and looked anxiously about till she saw in the distance the maid and the little boy rambling among the trees and apparently absorbed in gathering wild flowers and chasing butterflies, and the music of the child's laughter was borne to her on the soft, perfumed summer breeze. It was a heavenly sound—a sound to gladden any mother's heart, but Kate Selden sighed and drew from her belt a closely crumpled piece of paper, which she had thrust there in fierce impatience, and as she looked at it the tears, which had not retreated very far, again rose to her eyes.

"Oh, I'm just a dreadful fool," she thought. "A silly, silly little simpleton. And I'm glad he is late, for I wouldn't have him know for anything in this world that I cared enough to cry"— And smoothing out the crumpled paper, she began to read the written words once more, though she already knew them by heart:

"If you will see me on Wednesday, we can talk the matter over. I have spoken with my lawyer, and he has consulted with yours, and a separation can be arranged without any public scandal—at least, I hope so. I would call at the house, but I know your mother hates me worse than ever now, and it would only cause a scene. So if you will come to the old rustic seat close by the bridge—you know where we used to meet in the old, happy days—ah, Kate, if you would only let me tell you everything, you would find that I am not so very much to blame. But I won't speak of that, because, of course, I know you wish to leave me, and I will make no defense. Yes, you shall keep the boy, though I believe the law would give him to me if I chose to fight for my right—no, in that I yield to you entirely. I believe a child belongs to his mother first and before all others. Therefore I give him to you without asking what the law might say about it, but I do ask that you will let me see him as often as I may wish, for I love him, dear—yes, though you may not believe it, Kate, I love him next to his mother, who is still the dearest on earth to me. There, I didn't mean to say that, but it is written, and let it stay so. I will not offend you again, but be there on Wednesday, any time before noon. I won't be later than 11, and we can arrange all the business details—the lawyers will do the rest."

And by this time the tears were brimming over, but she wiped them softly away, and instead of crushing the paper, as before, she folded it very smoothly and slipped it inside her corsage, where she could feel it rise and fall beneath the hurried beating of her heart.

"I'm glad he's late," she repeated. "I'm very glad he's late." And then she looked at her watch and found it was not quite half past 10. "Oh, he isn't late, after all. I must have been very early. I will go and find Annette and the child." And as she rose there was the crackling of a twig under a hasty footstep, and Kate Selden stood face to face with her husband. He was very pale, and his lips looked pallid and drawn with the effort to keep from trembling. She had flushed deeply when their eyes met, but now the color ebbed away from her girlish face, and she said confusedly:

"I am so glad—I mean, not to keep you waiting. You see I am here first."

"You are very good," he said, "but you are always good. You got my letter?"

"Oh, yes, or I wouldn't have known you were coming here." She moved backward a step and was very glad to drop into the old rustic seat. "It is very generous of you, Sidney, to agree to everything and particularly about baby."

"It is all I can do now—to try to please you," he answered weakly, and the perspiration was like dew on his brow. He took off his hat and stammered something about its being "awfully hot."

"Yes, perhaps you have walked fast. It is very warm, and you look tired. Won't you sit down?" She moved a little farther away to make room for him, and he dropped into the place beside her.

"We used to say there was just room enough for two," he added, with a smile, and she turned her head away, perhaps to pluck a rose, for she snapped one off short and then threw it away.

"Am I to see baby today?" he asked after a few minutes of awkward silence. "I haven't seen him, you know, since"—

"Oh, yes," she answered hurriedly and looking about. "There they are, he and Annette, yonder in the woods. They are coming this way. Oh, Sidney," she cried suddenly turning toward him, "how could you? I can never, never forgive you!"

"I could never dare to ask you."

They were almost the very words of Pauline and Claud. She remembered in a moment that it had been the first play Sidney had taken her to see after they had married and how often they had laughed at that pair of lovers, each dying to forgive and be forgiven and neither daring to say the right word. She used to think she could never be so foolish as that, and now—it was getting very awkward, for this was a far more serious matter, and she knew that she could never, never forgive. What woman could?

And then she heard the laughter and shouts of little Sidney, who had just caught sight of his father and was now running wildly to welcome him. It was a fortunate interruption to a scene that was nearing a painful climax, and she was very glad to take a step or two toward the laughing boy, who was already flying across the bridge, followed by his nurse; then there was a crash, a shriek. The side of the bridge was gaping outward. The maid stood wringing her hands. The golden curls, that had floated a moment above the rushing water, were gone.

It was so sudden, so inexplicable, that the frantic mother could not realize at first what had happened. When she did, the air resounded with her agonized cries, and it was the nursegirl who was the first to see that Selden had already reached his child just in time.

"Courage, ma'am, courage!" the girl whispered, while she supported her mistress. "See—he is safe! His father has him. Look, look! The darling has his arms about the master's neck, and he's hugging and kissing of him just as if nothing had happened at all!"

The girl assisted her mistress back to the little rustic seat, and when the father and child had reached the young mother little Sidney was already laughing with delight, and as he put one dripping arm about her neck he drew her close till her face touched her husband's face.

"Kate," whispered Selden, "Kate, may I beg forgiveness now?"

"Oh, Sidney, I have been so proud and heartless! I was jealous and vain—and—and—so selfish and unfair! I wouldn't listen to you, and all the time I know you never cared for that woman! Can you forgive me too?"

"Just give me a chance; that's all." And then two pairs of arms met and clasped each other close about the conquering hero, who seemed to find himself quite suddenly an object of secondary importance.

It then occurred to Annette that Master Sidney would have a dreadful cold unless his dripping garments were changed immediately, so she carried him off in pursuit of dry clothing.—Popular Monthly.

Preparing and Cooking Ducks.

Ducks, in point of quality, rank as follows: Canvasback, redhead, mallard and teal. The canvasback probably outranks everything in the way of game in the estimation of good livers. No seasonings or spices are used in its cooking; none could add to its perfect flavor. Pluck, singe and draw the birds, wiping out the inside with a cloth wet in salt water, never washing. Truss, dust lightly with salt (inside and outside) and bake 25 minutes in a hot oven. Baste often in melted butter and hot water—one part butter to three of water. If preferred rare (conceded the better way), cook only 20 minutes. In serving pour over the liquor yielded in the cooking.—Ella Morris Kretschmar in Woman's Home Companion.

Unaccountable Ignorance.

As a trolley car turned off from Fulton street, Brooklyn, the other afternoon and came to a standstill a woman got off who attracted attention by her slow and painful movements, and a woman got on who moved with equal slowness and effort. Both were very lame. This incident afforded an opening for the conductor, who said to a passenger on the platform: "It beats all the number of lame people you see lately in this town. I wonder where they all come from."

"Oh, you do, and you the conductor of a trolley car?" was the sarcastic reply of the passenger.—New York Times.

THERE ARE MANY

Who will wait until the last moment, but our advice is to have your Sleighs seen to now.

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6 45	8 52	8 00	‖1 03
6 53	7 40	8 25	7 51
6 43	7 58	8 40	‖1 38
‖7 03	8 02	7 55	9 10
*7 20	8 15	*8 33	10 16
*7 23	8 15	*9 03	10 38
7 33	8 50	9 15	‖10 26
*7 45	8 57	*9 33	10 07
‖7 50	8 53	10 00	11 15
*8 30	9 49	‖10 45	11 58
9 16	10 35	11 30	‖12 03
*9 30	10 49	12 00	‖12 56
11 00	12 04	‖1 03	1 36
‖11 47	12 53	1 15	1 53
‖12 35	1 05	2 03	3 04
1 47	2 36	‖3 02	‖3 49
3 03	4 25	4 47	6 03
*‖3 47	4 30	4 14	‖5 32
*‖4 03	4 45	4 47	6 55
4 35	5 33	‖5 03	6 43
‖5 22	6 16	5 53	8 35
5 44	7 10	5 47	6 57
‖6 22	7 05	6 14	7 30
*6 49	8 53	‖7 30	‖8 08
‖8 40	9 42	‖8 03	‖8 55
		10 15	11 21
		12 29	12 23

Sunday Trains.

‖7 20	8 16	2 16	‖3 05
‖7 28	8 15	9 00	‖10 01
8 45	9 50	1 00	‖1 53
‖9 10	10 10	5 01	‖5 50
‖4 25	5 32	7 35	‖8 15
‖5 56	7 00	8 00	‖8 58
		9 00	10 05

Western Division

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 00	8 03	‖7 30	‖8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 27
9 25	10 39	10 33	11 48
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 03	1 37	2 10	3 19
12 45	1 55	‖3 40	4 53
2 30	‖3 41	‖4 25	6 45
4 05	5 23	6 04	7 18
5 10	‖6 42	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 26	9 45	10 37
7 02	8 06	11 15	‖12 01
9 25	10 39		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	‖8 03	9 17
12 05	1 56	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 28	6 00	6 15
6 30	6 55	‖8 40	9 40
8 45	9 58		

*Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

‖Express.

‡From Middlesex St. station only.

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LOWELL'S MORTALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

Population, 87,000; total deaths, 30; deaths under five, 15; infectious diseases, 1; acute lung diseases, 7. Death rate for the week 17.9, against 16.7 and 25.7 for the previous two weeks. Infectious diseases reported—tyhoid fever 2; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 5; membraneous croup, 2.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

BASE BALL.

The following prominent professional players connected with different National league clubs during the past season and who have done good work for their respective clubs, formerly played in Lowell and received their training with the different New England and Shamrock Association clubs that represented this city:

Hugh Duffy, left fielder and captain of the past season's champion Boston club played on the Lowell New England club of '87, under McGunnigle's guidance; "Joe" Kelley, captain and left fielder of the Baltimores, started out here with the New England league club of '91 under the tutelage of "Dick" Conway, ex-Boston National League pitchrr, afterwards under Col. Broughton's management.

Lester German, pitcher of this past season Washingtons and formerly of the New Yorks was one of the boxmen for the Atlantic Association club of '89. MorganMurphy of this year's St. Louis Browns, caught for the Lowell New England club of '88, which won the coveted flag during that season under James Cudworth's (Cuddy) generalship. Frank Donohue, who did such good work on the slab for the St. Louis Browns during the season, was one of McGunnigle's Lowell New England League club's "Venders" of 1893.

CRISP GOSSIP

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the size of our great mother. The French Orientalist, Henrion, member of the Academy, however, fixed it with a precision satisfactory, at least, to himself. He gives the following table of the relative heights of several eminent historical personages:

Adam was precisely 123 ft. 9 in. high.
Eve was precisely 118 ft. 0.75 in. high.
Noah was precisely 103 ft. high.
Abraham was precisely 27 ft. high.
Moses was precisely 13 ft. high.
Hercules was precisely 6 ft. high.
Alexander was precisely 6 ft. high.
Julius Caesar was precisely 5 ft. high.

Yesterday, to many, had a distinct feeling of snow in the air, though it is yet too early to look for the white mantle.

What has become of all those football teams that we have been hearing about?

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 664 Middlesex street.

First class printing done at this office.

AYER'S THE PILL THAT WILL PILLS CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION

A BILLERICA BARN BURNED

SEANTOR JOSHUA B. HOLDEN SUFFERS LOSS OF ABOUT $3000.

Fire broke out in the barn on the extensive estate of Senator Joshua B. Holden in Billerica Centre about 11.20 Saturday night and made a blaze which was seen for a long distance. The Billerica fire apparatus was on hand and saved the adjoining building. The horses, carriages and most of the hay were got out of the barn, but the building itself was burned to the ground.

The barn was a large and well appointed building and the loss will be about $3000, partially covered by insurance. None of the family was on the estate, as Senator Holden is in Boston, and only makes the Billerica place a summer residence. Great credit is due to the firemen and neighbors for saving what they did. No cause is known for the fire.

ALLEGED SCORCHER

ARRESTED AT THE LITTLE CANADA FIRE SATURDAY.

Another alleged scorcher came to grief Saturday afternoon when going to the fire in Little Canada. Chief Hosmer noticed him on the way to the box and kept his eye upon him until the stop was made, when Officers Whitney and Holland arrested him. He gave his name as George Peters.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Bon Ami CLEANS AND POLISHES EVERYTHING WITHOUT INJURY. All Grocers.

That Mountain Rock Junket has nothing to do with our new fall stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware and it will not keep us from paying particular attention as usual to watch repairing. J. D. GRANT, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, 64 MERRIMACK ST.

FOOT BALL

GLENMORES DEFEAT THE EMERALDS IN A WELL PLAYED GAME.

The Glenmore and Emerald football teams played the most interesting game of the season on the Fair Grounds on Saturday afternoon. The day was perfect for football and the players went at their work in fine style, the Emeralds roughing it somewhat. The attendance was not as large as it would have been had the game been more extensively advertised, but the few spectators enjoyed themselves immensely.

The Glenmores won the toss and gave the Emeralds the ball. They kicked off for 15 yards, but soon lost it. Daley for the Glenmores made a good run for five yards. The Glenmores gradually pushed the ball until Donohoe scored a touchdown. Egan kicked the goal. The Glenmores kicked off, but soon lost ground. The half ended with the Emeralds' ball near the center.

The Glenmores led off in the second half and soon got the ball well into the enemy's territory. Melklejohn was knocked out. The Glenmores punted well, but lost the 15 yards on a foul. The Emeralds tried a punt, and the Glenmores punted back. Daley made a good run and then broke through the line for a touchdown. Egan kicked the goal. Time was called with the ball near the Emeralds' goal, and with Egan knocked out.

One of the features of the game was the work of Allen as quarter for the Glenmores. Daley played a fast game for the same team. Score—Glenmores 12; Emeralds 0. The line-up:

Glenmores		Emeralds
Bagshaw, r. e.		r. e. Dow
Hodgman, r. t.		r. t. Daley
Crosby, r. b.		r. b. Frutus
Willis, c.		c. McDonald
Murby, l. e.		l. e. Daley
Emerson, l. e.		l. e. Coohran
Tabor, l. t.		l. t. Regan
Donohoe, l. g.		O'Neil and Munning
Allen, q. b.		q. b. Boyle
Daley, l. h.		l. h. Allard
Egan, r. h.		Gibbons and Flannery
Melklejohn, f. b.		f. b. Sullivan

Umpire, Bowen; referee, Brown; linesmen, Farley and Crosby. Time—two twenty-minute halves.

The Glenmores will play the Tech freshmen next Saturday on the Fair Grounds, and a good attendance should encourage the players, who are putting up a fine game.

VESPERS WON.

By one hole the Vesper-Country club golf team beat the Concord team on the grounds at Tyng's Island Saturday afternoon in a friendly match. Only five of the visiting team arrived and the match was played with this number on each side. Both sides played good golf, but the course was new to the Concord men and therefore relatively more difficult. In a former match with Concord the latter team beat the Vespers, 1 hole up. The score: Vespers, holes up. Thorpe 3; Perkins 0; Connell 0; Corwin 7; Chadwick 0. Total 16. Concords, holes up. Lockwood 0; Keyes 5; Pratt 6; Todd 0; Ballou 4. Total 16.

First class printing done at this office.

NEW GOODS! LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL SEASON. Your inspection cordially invited. Louis Alexander, Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York Importer and Tailor, NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET. LOWELL

$1.00 PER WEEK PAYMENTS CREDIT GIVEN TO EVERYBODY. WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS Men'S Suits from $5 up. Overcoats from $6 up. Suits to Order from $15 up. NEW LINE Ladies' Capes, Jackets, Dresses, Separate Skirts and Fur Collarettes. Empire Credit Clothing Co., Over 97 Central Street. Open Evenings.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO. CENTRAL STREET, SPECIAL SALE TODAY Of nearly 25 Ladies' Extra Quality FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS

Perfect in make, fit and style, trimmed with braid to match color of goods. Sizes from 32 to 44 bust measure. They are 3 1-4 yards around at the bottom of Skirt and are large and full at the hips. The flannelette is worth that can be bought at any price. Our special price is 99c. each $1.50.

JACKETS.

Our line of Jackets includes the latest novelties. Special orders Friday and Saturday for a good quality Boucle Jacket half lined, at $5.00.

A handsome covert half lined, velvet piped Jacket $7.50.

A very fine all wool Kersey Cloth Jacket in black, tan and green at $1.00.

CAPES.

Good quality Beaver Cape, braid and fur trimmed, only $2.

Tan Colored Freize Capes, only $3.50.

Boucle Capes, satin lined Thibet trimmed, only $6.50.

COLLARETTES.

Belgian Seal Collarettes only $1.85
Baltic Seal Collarettes, only $2.50.
Astrachan Collarettes, only $2.50.
China Seal Astrachan Yoke Collarettes, only $4.50.

SKIRTS.

A very large assortment to select from, black and colored, from 98c. up to $9.00.

WAISTS.

Handsome Roman Striped Silk Waists, only $4.98.

Plaid Waists and Blouses from 98c. to $3.98.

Also Flannellette and Cashmere Waists.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

ALTERATIONS! ALTERATIONS!

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

From The Bon Marche Dry Goods Co.

Owing to the discontinuance of some lines of merchandise we now carry, which involves the whole of several departments, also that we are to introduce several new features, we find it absolutely necessary that we start immediately to cut, slash, **ANNIHILATE** clean, fresh, seasonable merchalise. Of course the buying public know us well enough to realize at once what this advertisement means. We will not enumerate very largely in this issue. The flowing are convincers, and no mistake. Cost is not thought of for a moment. In a word, simply the goods must go. Blankets, Comforters, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtgs, Flannels, Outing Cloths, Linings, Linens, Cottons, Domets and Dress Goods; all to be sacrificed unmercifully. Also our entire **BASEMENT DEPARTMENT** be sold out at almost any price it will fetch.

READ, WONDER, READ AGAIN, AND WONDER

Silk and Wool Dress Goods, 38 and 40 in. Jacquard Novelties, 40 inch, alteration price, **19c.**
50c. Dress Goods, Silk and Wool, **29c.** a yard.
Fine Jamestown Novelties, 40 and 44 inch, English and French Novelties, 40 and 44 inch, alteration price **39c.**
$1.50 to $3.50 Novelties all in at **89c.** a yard.
Blankets, 10-4, gray, for **29c.** a pair, worth 50c.
Blankets, 10-4, white, for **39c.** a pair, worth 60c.
Comforters almost given away, some for **49c.**
Comforters, full size, for **69c.**, worth $1.00.
Cheese Cloth, all colors (little soiled), **1c.** a yard.
Crash, full bleach, **1½c.** a yard.
Lining Percaline, 36 inches wide, **7c.** a yard.
37½c. Madras (cream only), for **7c.** a yard.
Bed Spreads for **39c.** each.
Towels, all linen, for **4½c.** each.
Cotton Batting, hand rolled, for **5c.** a package.
Amoskeag Outing, dark and light, for **5c.** a yard.
Lonsdale Cambric, **6½c.** a yard.
Pride of West Cotton, **6½c.** a yard.
Pillows (feathers) **55c.** each.
Sheets, **27c.** each.
Pillow Cases, **5c.** each.
50c. Towels for **25c.**, 54 in. long, damask all linen.
25c. Silesia, **12½c.**, the best.
50c. Hair Cloth, 22 inch, for **36c.** a yard.
5 and 6-cent Prints, for **1½c.** a yard.
Remnants Outing Cloths, **3c.** a yard.

Basement Alteration Prices ARE AS FOLLOWS:

We won't say a word, only give the price. Here ye are: Glass Sauce Dishes, **3c.** each. Salt Peppers, **3c.** each. Vases, new novelty, **3c.** each. Oatmeal Dishes, **3c.** each. Egg Cups, **3c.** each. China Mugs, **3c.** each. Tumblers, **3c.** each, and a thousand other things, all for

3 Cents Each.

Glass Jugs **7c.**, Cups and Saucers **7c.**, Glass Berry Dishes **7c.**, China Creamers **7c.**, Large Glass Vases **7c.**, Oat Meals, decorated, **7c.**, and hundreds, yes, thousands of other articles, all for

7 Cents

For 8 Cents

We will give away the following Stove Pails, all sizes: Tea Canisters, 2-qt. Milk Cans, Enamel Tunnels, Enamel Ladles, Biscuit Pans, Soap Dishes, enamel, Wash Basins, Potato Mashers, Chopping Trays, Scrub Brushes, and about 2000 other items all for, what? yes, 8c. each. Now will ye buy.

Watch Thi Grand Alteration Sale.

Read the newspapers. We're in the race and will no lag.

We Are the Dry Goods Hustlers of Lowell.

P. S. Don't hurry in getting round this morning. Give us a little time to alter prices and start the carpenters to work.

Men Wanted

APPLY AFTER 9 O'CLOCK.